

# U.S. Trade Gap Widens; Dollar Is Down Sharply

By Stuart Auerbach  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. merchandise trade deficit rose to \$14.4 billion in May, breaking a two-month streak of improving trade figures that had led to predictions that five years of record deficits had ended, the Commerce Department said Wednesday. The report sent the dollar tumbling against other major currencies.

The dollar, after showing strength over the past week, lost two pence against the Deutsche mark to close in London at 1.8285 DM. With some market participants convinced the dollar has to fall further to correct the deficit, the U.S. currency also slumped by more than two pence, to finish at 148.65 yen. See Page 9.

The major cause of the 8 percent increase in the U.S. trade deficit from \$13.3 billion in April was record imports, totaling \$34.8 billion. This figure surprised forecasters, some of whom had predicted the overall deficit would fall to around \$13 billion. The previous import record, \$34.7 billion, was recorded in March, when the total deficit was \$13.6 billion.

But economists noted that the falling value of the dollar, which helps U.S. overseas sales, also increases the price of imported goods and makes the actual volume of goods appear larger.

But the May figures contained a big bright spot for American competitiveness — the fourth straight month of increases in U.S. sales overseas and the third straight month when those sales exceeded \$20 billion. Further, the export surge was carried by a 2.1 percent increase in overseas sales of manufactured goods, an area of recent U.S. sluggishness.

The increase in the trade deficit came as the Senate was debating a major trade bill, which became stalled Wednesday over several largely unrelated issues. These included amendments dealing with the renegotiating of trade agreements with the Gulf and an effort by oil state



A helicopter and a winchman lifting a woman to safety from the French campsite that was struck by a mudslide.

## Mudslide Kills 22 At French Campsite

ANNÉCY, France — Fifty persons were killed or reported missing after an earth quake collapsed a steep wall of mud and water from a rain-swollen river swept into a campsite filled with vacationers near here, authorities said Wednesday.

Hundreds of rescue workers were digging through dirt and rocks in the French Alpine region said 17 of the dead were found at the campsite or along the route of the torrential current. Swiss police said they found an 18th body in the Arve River on the outskirts of Geneva, 30 miles (48 kilometers) northwest of Le Grand Bornand. Officials in Annecy said that Swiss police had reported seeing four bodies that still have not been recovered.

The dam of rocks holding back the Arve River near the village broke in a storm on Tuesday. The water cascaded over tents, trailers and recreation vehicles, and pushed mud and large rocks into the campground, witnesses said, leaving no time for escape.

More than 250 rescue workers searched for the missing until about midnight Tuesday. Another 250 joined the effort at dawn Wednesday, lifting fallen trees, opening flooded vehicles buried under more than three feet (about a meter) of mud, and searching door to door in the village.

Officials said there were about 150 campers and 70 trailers at the campsite when the dam broke in the flat, grassy valley between two forested mountains. It was not known how many foreigners were among the campers. Le Grand Bornand is a winter ski resort popular with French tourists.

Three bodies were discovered immediately after the flood, and 16 more were found by midday Wednesday.

Rescue workers said their efforts were hampered because narrow mountain roads leading to the campsite were blocked by trees blown over in the storm.

# Poindexter Says He Kept Key Details From Reagan

## The President Can't Recall Signing Deal

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan, watching his former national security adviser, Rear Admiral John M. Poindexter, testify before the select committees investigating the Iran-contra affair, does not recall signing a December 1985 finding that authorized an arms-for-hostages deal with Iran, Mr. Reagan's spokesman said Wednesday.

The president still believes in his mind that it started as a strategic opening to Iran attempting to establish contact with Iranian moderates, said the chief White House spokesman, Martin Fitzwater.

Qualified by testimony that he was not told of the diversion of Iran arms sales profits to the Nicaraguan rebels, a buoyant Mr. Reagan said Wednesday: "What's new about that? I've been saying it for seven months."

He made the comment to a shouted question as he walked back to the White House from the Executive Office Building where he addressed a minority business group.

Speaking of the finding authorizing the exchange of arms for hostages, Mr. Fitzwater said, "He does not remember he signed it, though he doesn't disagree with those who say he did."

Mr. Fitzwater added that "the president still believes he was trying to have a strategic opening to Iran" rather than authorizing an arms-for-hostages swap.

"The admiral, himself, said it was a cover-your-ass memo," Mr. Fitzwater noted. "He does not remember signing it."

He said that the president was watching the hearings on Wednesday.

Admiral Poindexter testified that the finding was to cover arms transfers to Iran that already had taken place. He said he later destroyed the finding because it would be a "significant political embarrassment."



Rear Admiral John M. Poindexter.

**'I made a very deliberate decision not to ask the president so that I could insulate him from the decision and provide some future deniability for him if it ever leaked out.'**

— Rear Admiral John M. Poindexter

## Poindexter Says He Sought 'To Protect' the President

WASHINGTON — Following are excerpts of Wednesday's testimony by Rear Admiral John M. Poindexter to the House and Senate committees investigating the Iran-contra affair.

Admiral Poindexter: I decline to answer that question under my rights under the Constitution.

Mr. Liman: Including the Fifth Amendment?

Admiral Poindexter: The Fifth Amendment.

Representative Lee H. Hamilton, the chairman of the House Select Committee: Admiral Poindexter, I am hereby communicating to you, an order issued to the House Select Committee, by the United States District Court, for the District of Columbia. The order provides, in substance, that you may not refuse to provide evidence on the basis of your privilege against self-incrimination.

Mr. Liman: During... November of 1985, did you get drawn into a...

See POINDEXTER, Page 6

## Didn't Relay Diversion of Contra Funds

WASHINGTON — Rear Admiral John M. Poindexter testified Wednesday that he deliberately never told President Ronald Reagan about the diversion of Iranian arms sale profits to the Nicaraguan rebels to shield Mr. Reagan from political harm.

However, in his nationally televised testimony to Congress, Admiral Poindexter said that contrary to Mr. Reagan's oft-stated assertions, the president initially signed a "finding" approving the sale of weapons to Iran as a straight arms-for-hostages swap.

Admiral Poindexter is the president's former national security adviser. The December 1985 finding signed by Mr. Reagan retroactively authorized involvement by the Central Intelligence Agency in a November 1985 shipment of Hawk missiles to Iran.

The admiral told the House and Senate committees investigating the Iran-contra affair that he later destroyed the document bearing Mr. Reagan's signature to spare him political embarrassment.

"I tore it up and put it in the burn bag behind my desk," Admiral Poindexter said, after Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d told him on Nov. 31 that he was beginning an inquiry into the arms sales.

Of the decision to divert profits from the sales to the Nicaraguan rebels, he said: "I made a very deliberate decision not to ask the president so that I could insulate him from the decision and provide some future deniability for him if it ever leaked out."

He conceded that he realized if word of the diversion got out, it would be a significant political embarrassment to the president.

Echoing a statement made frequently by Mr. Reagan, he added: "The buck stops here with me."

At the same time, Admiral Poindexter said he was certain that, had he taken the plan to Mr. Reagan, the president would have approved it because it was a good idea.

Admiral Poindexter spoke calmly and occasionally puffed on his pipe as he described events at the very highest levels of the Reagan administration. On two central points, he portrayed himself as a loyal staff aide determined above all to protect his president from political damage.

"I wanted the president to be protected" if the diversion of arms sales profits ever became public, the admiral said. He added that he never discussed the diversion with any official high in the Reagan administration until Mr. Meese launched an inquiry in November.

"The buck stops here with me," he said.

See INQUIRY, Page 6

## Klosk Waldheim Gets Cairo Invitation

VIENNA (Reuters) — Foreign Minister Ekkehard Abol-Meguid of Egypt, said Wednesday that he had invited President Kurt Waldheim of Austria to visit Egypt.

Mr. Abol-Meguid was speaking at a news conference before leaving for Cairo talks with Austrian leaders centering on moves to convene an international conference on the Middle East. He said a date for the visit had not been set.

Mr. Waldheim, who visited Jordan last week, has still to be publicly invited by a Western state, other than Vatican City, amid international concern over his role in the German Army in World War II.



The National Aeronautics and Space Administration is planning to study lightning by shooting little rockets into thunderclouds. Page 7.

## Aspin Criticized for Giving Details Of U.S. Plan for Naval Escorts in Gulf

By John H. Cushman Jr.  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A leading congressman has drawn criticism from the Reagan administration for disclosing details of plans for U.S. escorts of Kuwait oil tankers after a briefing by cabinet members.

Administration officials immediately scolded the legislator, Representative Les Aspin, Democrat of Wisconsin, for disclosing on Tuesday what they termed classified information. They suggested that details of the operation might change as a result of the disclosure.

Mr. Aspin, who is the chairman of the Armed Services Committee, said he had been told that the escorts would begin July 22. The Senate minority leader, Bob Dole of Kansas, also confirmed that congressional leaders were told that the escorts would begin July 22.

Pentagon officials, surprised by the disclosure, said they would not confirm the date. The White House also refused Tuesday night to confirm the date.

Defense Secretary Casper W. Weinberger said Monday that the move was imminent, but that it was unlikely to occur this week. Other administration officials had said Tuesday that the operation was likely to begin next week.

Mr. Aspin made the announcement as he left a meeting on Capitol Hill where he and other congressional leaders were briefed by Mr. Weinberger, Secretary of State George P. Shultz, Admiral William J. Crowe Jr., the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and Frank C. Carucci, President Ronald Reagan's national security adviser.

Mr. Aspin, who has opposed the

## U.S. Charges Pakistani With Trying To Buy Metal Used in Atomic Arms

By Michael R. Gordon  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A Pakistani citizen has been arrested in Philadelphia on charges that he tried to export material to Pakistan that could be used in making nuclear weapons.

Members of Congress and Reagan administration officials said that the arrest Friday had major implications for U.S. policy toward Pakistan.

The Pakistani, Arshad Z. Perviz, was arrested after he allegedly sought to buy and send 25 tons of a special steel alloy to Pakistan. Mr. Perviz is being held without bail.

The arrest followed a 20-month undercover investigation in which American business executives pretended to go along with the sale of the banned material, and in which U.S. and Canadian investigators assumed the role of company officials and Commerce Department licensing officers.

Congress adopted legislation in 1985 stipulating that U.S. assistance should be cut off if the president found that a nation had tried to acquire American material illegally for making a nuclear device.

In June 1984, another Pakistani, Nazir Ahmed Vaid, was arrested in Houston while trying to smuggle krypton, electronic switches that can trigger nuclear bombs, to Pakistan. He was allowed to plead guilty to a reduced charge, was given a mild sentence and then deported.

Representative Stephen J. Solarz, Democrat of New York, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs subcommittee on Asia, said Tuesday that Pakistan appeared to have exhibited "a blatant disregard for American law."

"If we don't enforce the law, it will make a mockery of our non-proliferation policy," he said.

Mr. Solarz has supported administration requests to provide aid to Pakistan but he is also the sponsor of the 1985 congressional legislation.

"Pakistan's actions create a real dilemma for the United States," said Mr. Solarz, who noted Paki-

## Selling Luxembourg: Europe's Test Market?

By Peter Maass  
International Herald Tribune

LUXEMBOURG — After a while, it gets tiresome being known as one of the world's tiniest nations.

True, Luxembourg is smaller than Rhode Island, and it has only 500 soldiers in its army, hardly enough for a decent parade. It is also true that the main airport has just one runway.

But for the 350,000 citizens of this nation, where small really is regarded as beautiful, the jokes turned stale a long time ago. There are advantages to being small — just ask Louis Mevis, director of the Luxembourg Institute for Social Research and Market Studies, a private firm.

Mr. Mevis is touting Luxembourg as a place where international companies can have small-scale tryouts of new products or new advertising campaigns. Because of Luxembourg's multinational makeup, a product or ad that works here could work in much of Western Europe, he contends.

"It's no longer sensible to do research in each European country," said Mr. Mevis, who is Dutch. "You should look for a centralized option. That's what Luxembourg offers."

If Europe has a melting pot, Luxembourg is probably it. Consider the following:

- Foreigners make up a quarter of the population, with most coming from France, West Germany and Belgium. A large number of second-generation Italians and Portuguese also call Luxembourg home.
- This is a country of consumers speaking French, German and English. The average income is among the highest in Western Europe.
- Nearly a third of the population listens to the same radio station at midday, and more than half of them shop at one of two supermarket chains. That means it is easy to reach consumers and gauge their reactions.

Quite simply, Mr. Mevis wants Luxembourg to become the West European equivalent of Peoria, Illinois. Peoria has been the quintessential American test market because it reputedly has a perfect cross-section of consumers. "Will it play in Peoria?" has become another way for asking whether America will like it.

But will it play in Luxembourg? Possibly. P&C Ferrero SpA, a large Italian food compa-

**GENERAL NEWS**  
■ Vietnam is testing capitalism to boost its economy. Page 2.  
■ The French say Iran blocked the departure of two persons at its embassy in Tehran. Page 2.  
■ The U.S.-Greek dispute over American military bases could weaken NATO. Page 3.

**SPORTS**  
■ A 13th-inning triple by Tim Lincecum gave the National League a 2-0 victory in baseball's All-Star Game. Page 15.

**BUSINESS/FINANCE**  
■ U.S. business inventories rose 0.7 percent in May in another sign of sluggishness. Page 9.  
■ Oil prices rose to the highest level in 18 months as tension rose in the Gulf. Page 9.

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# Vietnam Tastes the Profit Motive

Capitalist Ideas From a Communist City Once Called Saigon

By Keith B. Richburg

**HO CHI MINH CITY** — Twelve years after 15 North Vietnamese infantry divisions arrived to "liberate" the south and set it on the road to socialist transformation, the southern part of Vietnam appears poised to "liberate" the north from economic decline and rigid, doctrinaire thinking.

Take the case of a woman named Nguyen Thi Thi.

In 1980, when the Communist rulers of Ho Chi Minh City, once known as Saigon, decided to replace the city's top-heavy, money-losing food department, they turned to Ms. Thi, a former Viet Cong guerrilla fighter in the southern Mekong Delta region.

Using private-sector principles and operating under a government monopoly, Ms. Thi first consolidated a network of rice retailing shops. Then she pared down the staff, diversified into new products such as instant noodles and cookies, increased exports and introduced a sliding pay scale — called "contract wages" — to give workers an incentive to work harder. In the process, she also increased productivity of the former city bureaucracy about thirtyfold.

Ms. Thi has run her food company so successfully that she has plans to build a small oil refinery and a solar-power system to keep her factory running during the all-too-common power failures and electricity shortages.

"It's a new way of thinking," she said, standing before maps and scale models that outline the future expansion of her food empire. "Abolish subsidies, abolish bureaucracy. This is socialist economy."

Ms. Thi's profitable food company is one of the most visible success stories of a liberal, experimental brand of economic thinking that abounds in Ho Chi Minh City, a bastion of capitalism before the fall of Saigon in 1975.

Far from eradicating the economic system in the south, Vietnam's Communist rulers recently have turned to embrace some of capitalism's guiding principles — the ideas that industries must turn a profit, that employees will work harder if pay is pegged to productivity and that small en-

trepreneurs, making anything from television antennas to medical instruments, should be encouraged and supported.

The extraordinary Communist Party Congress in December gave special priority to small private enterprises, called "family economies," and officially recognized the role of the private sector in reviving Vietnam's economy.

Many of the private-sector "reforms" approved by the party Congress already had been in effect in Ho Chi Minh City.

**'There is no model for Vietnam. We must grope in the dark and find our own way.'**

— Nguyen Xuan Oanh, economist and capitalist

sparing the south much of the economic ruin that has ravaged the rest of the country.

When he was party secretary in Ho Chi Minh City in the early 1980s, the current Vietnamese leader, Nguyen Van Linh, spearheaded many reforms aimed at granting more autonomy to state enterprises.

The change in thinking about capitalism has resulted in the re-emergence of some of the old capitalists of the defeated Saigon regime.

The prototypical capitalist now working for the socialist regime is Nguyen Xuan Oanh, a Harvard-trained economist and a deputy premier in the former American-backed Saigon government. Mr. Oanh, also known by the name Jack Owens, is an unrepentant capitalist who plays the stock market through a New York broker and keeps an account at a bank in Washington.

Mr. Oanh recently was elected as a non-Communist Party member to the new National Assembly, and he serves as an economics adviser to the Communist authorities. Now Mr. Oanh, with the help of some of his capitalist cronies from the pre-1975 days, is putting up the funds to establish socialist Vietnam's first com-

mercial bank, with its first offices in Ho Chi Minh City and Hanoi.

"Socialism can be interpreted many different ways," Mr. Oanh said. "You can't build socialism in one day. There is no model for Vietnam. We must grope in the dark and find our own way."

Mr. Oanh is by no means the only capitalist from the old days who has found that there is still a profit to be made in Vietnam. Nguyen Huu Ha worked as a government architect in the former Saigon regime, dabbling in private businesses on the side. He also was relatively prosperous, owning four private cars.

When the Communists arrived in April 1975, Mr. Ha thought his capitalist days were over. "At that time, I didn't think there would be private ownership," he said. "I thought there would only be collective ownership under the Communist regime."

He switched sides, giving three of his four cars to the state and working briefly for a provincial Communist Party committee.

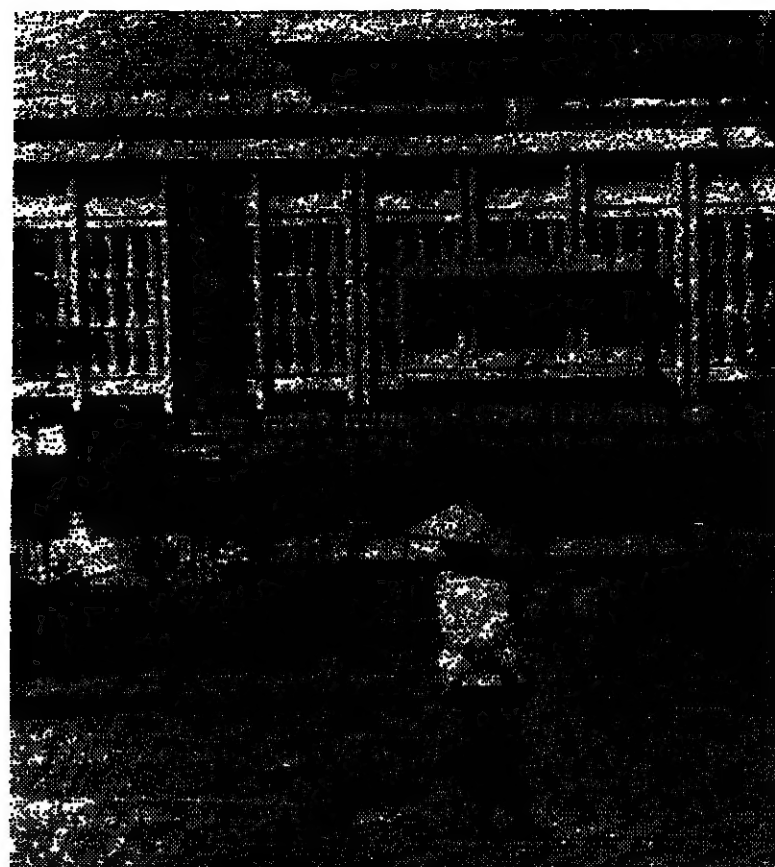
But now Mr. Ha is back in business, this time producing television antennas both for export and for the burgeoning domestic market of television viewers in the south.

He also produces plastic containers and other household items on the side. "I try to adapt myself to the demands of the consumer," he said. "I decided to make the product that meets the demands of the market. There are more TV sets now, so more antennas are needed." And if the market becomes saturated? "We'll just switch to another product."

Since a government directive early last year essentially legalized the private shops, up to 3,000 have sprung up in Ho Chi Minh City, employing more than 25,000 workers, city officials estimate. The private economy has made available in the city every conceivable consumer item, from street French perfume to imitation Izod shirts made in Thailand.

So far, the re-emergence of the southern capitalists has brought no crisis of ideology for the nation's Communist rulers. They say the "family economies" — such as Mr. Ha's antenna shop — are just one more sector of the economy that must be unshackled if Vietnam is to survive.

"The demands of society are big and



A woman outside the old Presidential Palace in Ho Chi Minh City.

variable, and the state cannot satisfy all those demands," said Nguyen Cong Ai, vice chairman of the city's People's Committee. "The point here is to encourage and free all the productive forces of society to meet all the demands." The private sector, he said, "achieves things the state cannot always achieve."

Communist officials, by encouraging the revival of the private sector, also have allowed the re-creation of a wealthier class of private businessmen. By causing an upper class to come back into existence, they have reversed one of the goals of communism — the elimination of social classes. It is, they say, a necessary evil.

"We are using capitalists in order to improve our economy," said Huu Tho, economics editor of the Communist daily newspaper Nhan Dan in Hanoi. "Marxism is against exploitation — not against being rich."

As long as the state continues to control the key sectors of the economy, from transportation to energy to industry, there is no danger of socialist Vietnam being overrun in a wave of capitalism, according to most party officials interviewed during a two-week visit to Vietnam.

The consumer-capitalism of the south already has shown signs of having crept northward, as many Hanoi entrepreneurs have responded to the new regulations on "family economies" by pulling down the front walls of their houses and turning their front rooms into colorful sidewalk stores offering everything from Mickey Mouse T-shirts to the latest rock cassette tapes.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Zia Blames Afghans for Bombings

KARACHI, Pakistan (Combined Dispatches) — President Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq visited the site Wednesday where at least 75 people were killed in bombings Tuesday, while protests grew against the government's inability to prevent such attacks.

No group claimed responsibility for Tuesday evening's bombings, the worst terrorist attack in Pakistan's 40-year history, but General Zia blamed Afghan agents. "Agents opposed to Pakistan's policy toward Afghanistan are the real culprits," he said. "These sabotage activities are directly aimed at forcing Pakistan to change its Afghanistan policy."

Explosions in Lahore, Quetta, Rawalpindi and Peshawar have claimed more than 60 lives and injured hundreds. Protests over the apparent inability of the government to stop the bombings were held in Karachi and Hyderabad, with closings of shops in both cities. (AP, Reuters)

### U.K. Troops Use Radioactive Dust

LONDON (Reuters) — Britain's armed forces have used radioactive materials in training exercises to simulate accidents involving nuclear weapons, the Ministry of Defense said Wednesday.

"From time to time, we have exercises which involve a contamination to give people training with radioactive substances," a spokesman said. He said that the radioactive materials, dust or pellets, were sealed in plastic bags and that the exercises were conducted with strict health and safety precautions.

He refused to comment specifically on a report in The Independent newspaper that radioactive dust was scattered in 1981 within a half-mile (about a kilometer) radius during a simulated highway accident in Staffordshire. The newspaper quoted a former member of an air force nuclear decontamination unit as saying that special troops had been sent in to remove hundreds of bags of radioactive earth, but that patches of radioactivity had been left outside the zone.

### Goria Begins Talks on Italian Cabinet

ROME (Reuters) — Giovanni Goria, the prime minister-designate, began consultations with political parties on Wednesday and said that Italy could have a new government by early August.

Mr. Goria, at 43 the youngest politician in Italian postwar history to be given a mandate to form a government, met the leaders of the country's small parties.

"Barring unforeseen difficulties, the government could present its program to the Senate in the first few days of August," said Mr. Goria, a Christian Democrat and the treasury minister in the outgoing caretaker government of Amintore Fanfani. President Francesco Cossiga nominated Mr. Goria on Monday as a compromise candidate in an effort to overcome an impasse between the leaders of the majority Christian Democrats and the Socialists.

### U.S. Evacuates AIDS Victim in China

MANILA (UPI) — A U.S. Air Force plane arrived Wednesday from China carrying an American victim of AIDS, or acquired immune deficiency syndrome, ending weeks of negotiations between airlines and U.S. officials over how to get him home.

The C-9 Nightingale, a medical evacuation aircraft from Clark Air Base north of Manila, fetched Brent Anderson, 38, from Kunming, capital of Yunnan Province, about 1,700 miles (2,700 kilometers) south of Beijing. The twin-engine plane, carrying a flight surgeon, a nurse and two medical technicians, flew back to Clark after an 80-minute layover in Kunming and a refueling stop in Hong Kong, a base spokesman said.

Chinese officials had said they wanted Mr. Anderson out of China as soon as possible but refused to allow him on a regular Chinese commercial flight. Mr. Anderson's nurse, Maude Anderson, wife of the man, said Mr. Anderson planned to deposit \$40,000 in a State Department account to pay the air force for the use of its plane, the Columbus Dispatch reported Wednesday.

### Chun Calls for 'Speedy' Democracy

SEOUL (Reuters) — President Chun Doo Hwan ordered his new cabinet on Wednesday to work for "resolute and speedy" democracy in South Korea but also to inflict harsh punishment on law-breakers creating social unrest.

He was speaking at the first cabinet meeting since naming a new prime minister and eight other ministers on Monday. A presidential spokesman quoted Mr. Chun as saying that the cabinet's "primary mission" was "to promote resolute and speedy measures for democratic development." But he also warned against anti-government activities, saying that the cabinet "should deal harshly with any acts destroying law and order."

Meanwhile, a main opposition leader, Kim Young Sam, urged the ruling Democratic Justice Party on Wednesday to start talks next week on drafting a new constitution after rival parties complete their drafts.

### For the Record

A bomb planted in a Hindu-owned shop exploded Wednesday in a mostly Moslem shopping district in the city of Meerut, India, killing five persons and prompting the authorities to impose a curfew, the police said. About 10 were wounded. (UPI)

The Afghan authorities have called off a planned visit by foreign journalists hoping for a first-hand view of developments in Afghanistan because of the "difficult situation," the Afghan Embassy in Moscow said Wednesday. (AP)

A leak of radioactive water in Virginia forced the shutdown Wednesday of a reactor at the North Anna nuclear power plant, and a small amount of radioactive gas was released into the atmosphere, officials of Virginia Power said. (AP)

## TRAVEL UPDATE

The United States and Switzerland signed an aviation agreement Tuesday that gives Swissair landing rights in a fourth American city, Atlanta, in addition to its stops in New York, Boston and Chicago. (AP)

A Czechoslovak tourist boat sank in the river Labe about 30 miles (50 kilometers) east of Prague on Sunday, the newspaper Zemedelske Noviny reported Wednesday. It blamed the captain, who it said was drunk and had entrusted the helm "to unqualified hands." The 50 passengers reached shore safely. (AP)

### Corrections

Because of an erroneous caption sent by Reuters-United Press International, a photograph in some of Wednesday's editions misidentified the soccer player Glenn Hoddle as Peter Beardsley.

A chart in Wednesday's editions detailing trading activity on Asian stock markets was incorrectly credited. The source was Jardine Fleming Broking Ltd.

## Bombs Kill at Least 12 in Lebanon

The Associated Press

TRIPOLI, Lebanon — A car bomb exploded Wednesday outside a busy supermarket in this northern Lebanese city, and the police said at least 12 persons were killed and 30 wounded.

Another car bomb exploded half an hour later in eastern Lebanon's ancient city of Baalbek, killing a woman and wounding five persons.

Most of the victims of the Tripoli blast were women and children.

The first explosion occurred at 11 A.M. on Azmi street in a residential neighborhood of the city which is policed by Syrian troops. The bomb went off at the entrance to the supermarket, which occupies the first two floors of a seven-story residential building, observers said.

The explosion, near a Syrian Army checkpoint, started a fire that gutted the supermarket and a basement warehouse full of medical supplies, according to reports.

Window glass at a maternity hospital several hundred yards away was shattered, but no casualties were reported at the hospital.

Ambulances evacuated the wounded to several clinics and hospitals in the city, 50 miles (80 kilometers) north of Beirut.

The blast demolished three cars

parked nearby and badly damaged 20 other vehicles on the street.

There were no casualties among the Syrian soldiers at the checkpoint.

Syrian soldiers rushed to the scene and sealed off the area. They fired into the air to make way for ambulances and fire engines.

The second car bomb exploded in Baalbek, 31 miles from Tripoli. The city is also under the control of Syrian troops.

During a rally in Tripoli last Sunday, pro-Syrian and Moslem leaders called for a showdown with Lebanon's Christians. Tripoli is predominantly a Sunni Moslem city.

Prime Minister Rashid Karami, a native of Tripoli, was assassinated June 1 by a bomb placed aboard a Lebanese Army helicopter that was flying him to Beirut. Some Moslems have blamed his death on the Lebanese Forces, a predominantly Christian militia, and on Lebanese Army officers who support the militia.

Both the army and the Christian militia have denied the charge.

Thirty-five persons have been killed and 208 wounded in 10 previous car bombings in Lebanon this year. Four of the bombings

occurred in Moslem West Beirut, which is controlled by 7,500 Syrian troops.

Syria is the main power in Lebanon. In addition to the force in West Beirut, it has 25,000 troops deployed in north and east Lebanon under a 1976 peacekeeping mandate from the Arab League.

**Philippine Bishops Ask Land for Poor**

MANILA — The Roman Catholic bishops of the Philippines are prepared to ask landowners to turn over lands voluntarily for distribution to the poor, without waiting for a possible law mandating a redistribution.

In a pastoral letter prepared for reading in churches on Sunday, the Catholic Bishops Conference urged the government to carry out a land redistribution program.

But such a program, the bishops stressed, should be within the government's ability to manage and finance. The land issue has become a center of controversy.

## Kuwait Seeks U.K. Flag For Some Gulf Tankers

By Olfar Tohamy

Special to the Herald Tribune

KUWAIT — Kuwait has discussed with British officials the possibility of re-registering some Kuwaiti tankers under the British flag to help assure their safety in the Gulf.

Kuwait's deputy prime minister and foreign minister, Sheikh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jaber al-Sabah, said Wednesday, "We have officially requested Britain for the second time to register a number of Kuwaiti tankers, and we are expecting a reply."

"We are compelled to register our tankers in countries that would be able to protect them after 90 of our tankers were hit," Sheikh Sabah said, referring to the number of Kuwaiti-owned and commissioned tankers that have been attacked by Iran in the Gulf.

He said Kuwait had not asked for protection of its vessels within its territorial waters, only in international waters.

In London, government spokesmen said that ship registration is a commercial rather than a political question. And flying the "red duster" — the flag of the British merchant fleet — does not necessarily mean the Royal Navy will come to the rescue, although in theory all British-registered ships are entitled to protection.

"It would depend on the circumstances," said David Deas, a spokesman for the Department of Transport, which is responsible for registering British ships.

"Protection might not be given in areas where captains have been told they operate at their own risk," he said. The British government has issued several such warnings. At the same time, two Royal Naval frigates are on station in the Strait of Hormuz to assist British-registered ships entering or leaving the Gulf.

"There is nothing to stop Kuwait applying for registration," Mr. Deas said, "and no reason why it should not."

He said, however, that Kuwait would have to comply with registration requirements, which include setting up an office in Britain, hiring British officers and crew or men with equivalent training, and meeting construction, safety and manning standards.

A Foreign Office spokesman confirmed that Kuwait had asked about the possibility of putting some of its ships under the British flag.

"The Kuwaitis are free to set up a company in Britain and register their ships here, but it is a commercial arrangement in which Her Majesty's government plays no part," the spokesman said.

"Any tanker or vessel flying the British flag is entitled to the same protection as any other, but there are no guarantees," he added.

Kuwait already has leased tankers flying the British flag.

Sheikh Sabah said that Kuwait had approached the five permanent members of the UN Security Council, seeking to lease oil tankers, but



Sheikh Sabah

"the United States said it had no ships to lease, so we asked them to register our tankers there."

The U.S. flag is expected to be hoisted on 11 of 22 tankers owned by Kuwait, beginning next week.

The Soviet Union has agreed to lease three oil tankers to Kuwait. France has turned down a similar request. Sheikh Sabah said, while talks with China are continuing.

He also commented on the Security Council's proposed resolution for a cease-fire in the Gulf war, saying that "serious deliberations are taking place."

He said he hoped that the resolution would include clauses on sanctions against countries refusing to comply with a cease-fire and that Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar would supervise its implementation.

## French Say 2 at Embassy in Tehran Were Prevented From Leaving Iran

By Julian Nundy

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Iranian authorities prevented two members of the French Embassy staff in Tehran from leaving the country this week, adding to a deepening crisis between the two countries, French officials said Wednesday.

A French Foreign Ministry spokesman said the reasons given for not allowing the departure of the two were "not very clear, and we are asking for clarification."

"But we do not want to dramatize the situation," the spokesman said. He added that two other staff members had been able to leave for home over the weekend without a problem.

The two countries have been at odds since June 30, when the French police surrounded the Iranian Embassy in Paris after an ex-aminian magistrate summoned Walid Gorgji, an Iranian Embassy interpreter who does not have diplomatic rank, for questioning. The inquiry concerned a wave of bomb attacks in Paris last year that have been blamed on a fundamentalist Moslem terrorist group.

Mr. Gorgji has refused to leave the embassy and has been seen only once, when he translated at a press conference inside the mission on July 2. But various twists in the affair since then have added to its gravity.

On Monday, two Iranian Navy launches sprayed a French container ship with machine-gun fire in the Gulf. Then, Iran accused French

customs officials of seizing secret papers from an Iranian diplomat and assaulting him at the French side of the Geneva airport on Saturday.

On Tuesday, Iran's state prosecutor summoned the French consul in Tehran for questioning as the Iranian news media accused him of charges that included espionage, aiding counter-revolutionaries and drug trafficking.

On Wednesday, Tehran Radio said that Pierre Lafrance, the French chargé d'affaires in Iran, had apologized for the Geneva incident. The report was immediately denied by the French Foreign Ministry.

The ministry spokesman said that Mr. Lafrance had met Tuesday with Ali Talebi, the director of the European section of the Iranian Foreign Ministry, to discuss the attack on the French container ship, the Ville d'Aviers, and the Geneva incident had been raised during this conversation.

Mr. Lafrance "did not present any apology in the name of the French government," the spokesman added.

Tehran Radio quoted Mr. Lafrance as saying that "the French police and customs officials violated some sections of the Vienna Convention" of 1961 that governs the immunity and privileges of diplomats.

Iran has alleged that the Iranian diplomat involved in the Geneva incident, Mohsen Aminzadeh, a second secretary at the Paris em-

bassy, was injured during a scuffle with police and customs officials. France has maintained that his injuries, described as minor by Swiss doctors, were self-inflicted.

French officials have refused to comment on whether papers in his possession were examined. The Geneva airport, which straddles the French-Swiss border, has customs and immigration posts manned by both countries.

The French Foreign Ministry spokesman said only that luggage in diplomats' possession was subject to the routine controls applying to all travelers' belongings, unless it was accompanied by official documents conferring diplomatic privilege on its contents.

The spokesman did not give the identities or rank of the French Embassy employees in Tehran who had been stopped from leaving Iran. He implied that they were nondiplomatic personnel, possibly locally hired French spouses of Iranian nationals working in secretarial or other support functions.

A total of 15 staff members are left at the embassy, of whom eight have diplomatic status, he said.

The French Foreign Ministry sought to draw a distinction between Mr. Gorgji's case and the charges against his consul in Tehran, Jean-Paul Torri. Mr. Torri, who has diplomatic status, was entitled to full protection from prosecution under international conventions whereas Mr. Gorgji, who had never sought diplomatic rank, was subject to French law, officials said. They said that Mr. Torri had not answered the summons and had remained inside the Tehran embassy.

Last week, Prime Minister Jacques Chirac said that the crisis could lead to a break in relations between the two countries. France is unwilling to take this step for fear that it could close a channel of negotiations as Paris seeks to obtain the release of five French hostages believed to be held by pro-Iranian Moslem extremists in Lebanon. French-Iranian ties were already poor because of French arms deliveries to Iraq.

real longing here for a restoration of ties with Moscow and a real fascination with the Soviet Union."

"One reason is the fact that so many Israelis are from Eastern European or Russian origin," Mr. Avineri added.

"Another reason is the similarity between Israeli and Soviet political culture. It is true we may be a democracy with eight different parties but each one of our parties is Bolshevik in both style and organization. Also, many Israelis were raised on the socialist dream and the revolutionary traditions."

"Even our songs come from there," he said. "To this day, when Israelis really want to create a nice atmosphere around the campfire they start singing Russian Red Army songs."

On Tuesday morning, four of the eight members of the Soviet delegation went to the Foreign Ministry, accompanied by a representative of the Finnish Embassy, which has been handling Soviet interests.

When the Russians left the ministry, they were mobbed by reporters and photographers and had to be extricated by security guards.

Some Israelis who were definitely not enjoying the Soviet visit were Jews who emigrated from the Soviet Union.

While the Soviet diplomats were inside the Foreign Ministry, Nathan Sharansky, who changed his first name from Anatoli after arriving in Israel from a Soviet prison camp, demonstrated outside.

"I think the KGB feels that being tough with us can get them concessions," he said. "Our government accepted this delegation without insisting on symmetry. We have their delegation without seeing any improvements for Soviet Jewry. Why are we giving up on every point?"

## On Morning Radio in Israel, Glasnost Seems to Go Down Well

By Thomas L. Friedman

New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Every morning, the radio service of the Israeli Army invites a different personality to the microphone to open the day at 5 A.M. by pronouncing "Boker tov, Israel!" — "Good morning, Israel."

On Tuesday, listeners got quite a surprise when a speaker with a heavy Russian accent stumbled through the traditional Hebrew greeting.

It was the Israeli's first taste of glasnost, Mikhail S. Gorbachev's

policy of openness, and by all indications it was a hit. The voice was that of Yevgeny Antipov, the head of a Soviet delegation that arrived Sunday.

With his simple greeting Mr. Antipov broke a 20-year official Soviet silence in Israel, and his words struck home to a receptive audience.

For all their political antipathy to Moscow, many Israelis say they cannot help being excited by the prospect of ending their isolation and getting back in touch with a country so intimately intertwined

with their country's past, not to mention its future.

When the army radio disc jockey, Ilana Dayan, asked Mr. Antipov what he thought of Israel, he chuckled and said in English: "Well, the only ones I have met so far are reporters."

The Soviet delegation is in Israel on a limited consular mission.

After slipping into Tel Aviv on Sunday night unnoticed, members of the delegation have shucked off all reserve and gone on an extensive media campaign that could serve as a textbook for the Soviet leader's glasnost policy.

Between their arrival and their first visit to the Foreign Ministry on Tuesday, where the visitors talked with consular officials, they gave interviews to almost all the leading Israeli publications, posed for photographers and sat before radio microphones.

Indeed, 20 years after Moscow broke relations with Israel during the 1967 war, the diplomats seemed to be making up for lost time. But in their interviews they evinced more openness than optimism.

"There is no place for interpreting this visit to Israel as a step toward diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Israel," said Mr. Antipov, the deputy

chief of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's consular division. "We came here to do a technical job only."

The views were repeated by the delegates to inspect Russian Orthodox Church property in Israel and to conduct consular business with people who hold Soviet passports.

The Soviet Union, in 1948, was the first country to recognize Israel and Soviet arms supplied indirectly to Israel's battle against Arab armies. But since the 1950s the Russians have become the main arms suppliers to some of Israel's Arab enemies.

"Israel and the Soviets have a real love-hate relationship," said Shlomo Avineri, a Hebrew University professor who specializes in Marxism. "On the one hand, the Soviets are vilified in Israel, maybe more than in any Western country, because of their support for the Arab armies and their persecution of Soviet Jews."

"But on the other hand, there is a Jamming of Israel Radio Is Resumed by Moscow

TEL AVIV — Moscow has resumed jamming of the Israeli radio's Hebrew-language broadcasts to the Soviet Union, ending speculation that had linked a halt in interference to the arrival of a Soviet consular delegation in Israel, radio staff members said Wednesday.



## In San Francisco, Haven For Homosexuals Copes Somberly With AIDS

By Robert Lindsey  
New York Times Service

**SAN FRANCISCO** — In the once-bustling Castro district here, empty storefronts are beginning to appear and "for sale" signs are adorning many of the beautifully restored Victorian homes.

In this neighborhood that gained renown for its culture of openly expressed homosexuality, the predominant concern of the living is now dealing with death and dying. So many people have died of AIDS that many residents say they can no longer count the number of friends they have lost.

One resident, Kevin George, says that he lost count at 22.

"You're always in mourning for someone," he said, "and you know there's going to be more."

Another resident, Allan Barab, said he had stopped counting at 30.

"I'm learning how to incorporate grieving into my daily life," he said, "so it's not as much a part of my life as eating and sleeping."

Burt Levin, who lost track of the AIDS toll among his friends at 34, stood beside a Castro Street bar this week and pointed out a copy of The Bay Area Reporter, a newspaper that caters to San Francisco's large homosexual population.

"It's full of obituaries for people you know and ads for mortuaries, crematoriums and lawyers who want you to write a will," he said. "I'm weary of grieving."

Since 1981, 3,402 cases of acquired immune deficiency syndrome have been diagnosed in San Francisco, a city of 754,000 people. And 2,030, almost all of them homosexual men, have died of the disease, almost 10 percent of the nation's total. Health experts say the AIDS death toll in the city could pass 10,000 by 1991.

The somber, subdued atmosphere these days in the Castro district is in sharp contrast to that of a decade or so ago, when an American social revolution of sorts began there.

Thousands of men, and later women, from around the United States converged on a city noted for tolerance and, cautiously opening a secret door to their lives, acknowledged they were homosexuals.

In the company of others, they sought sexual pleasure denied them at home, a degree of political influence, pride and the right to pursue a life different from that of mainstream America.

Although the newcomers settled in many parts of the city, the Castro district, covering about six square blocks two miles (three kilometers) west of City Hall, became the principal commercial center for San Francisco's homosexual population, now estimated at 70,000.

Many were financially secure professionals who artfully restored deteriorating Victorian homes in the Castro district and nearby neighborhoods.

As this group gained increasing acceptance and influence in San Francisco, many homosexuals elsewhere would say the Castro example made it easier to acknowledge their sexual preference. The neighborhood became both a symbol of success and a prototype for similar enclaves in other cities.

The late 1970s and early 1980s were a period of anything goes sexual liberation for San Francisco's homosexual community. On some nights, thousands of men, many seminude or wearing costumes, women's clothing or heavily studded leather, overflowed onto the sidewalks, some taunting heterosexual couples who had ventured into their neighborhood as "breeders."

It was not uncommon for some men to have sexual contacts with 20 or 30 partners in an evening at bath houses featuring "orgy rooms" and other facilities designed to encourage multiple sexual contacts.

These days, all-male crowds still congregate at the Phoenix, the Twin Peaks, the Elephant Walk and other bars that have long been neighborhood fixtures. Young male hustlers still cruise Castro Street, offering with a quick glance the promise of sex for a price.

But because of AIDS, the neighborhood is vastly different from what it was even three years ago.

All the bath houses, which health officials cite as a fundamental cause of the initial rapid spread of AIDS, and many of the other businesses that catered to the homosexual community have closed because their proprietors have died or are dying of AIDS, or they have lost too many customers to the disease.

"There's been a sort of maturation," said Ernest L. Asten, whose family has run Cliff's Variety store, a Castro Street landmark, since 1936 and has witnessed all the changes of the last few years.

"In the '70s and early '80s," he said, "people came here to come out of the closet; there was a perpetual coming out by people from all over the country — from all over the world, for that matter. They might be in their 40s, but when they came here there was still adolescent behavior."

Since then, he said, it has become easier for homosexuals elsewhere to pursue openly their sexual preferences on their home ground.

"You don't have to make a pilgrimage here, and the very carefree promiscuity you used to have has been considerably dampened by AIDS," he said. "And I think there's more sense of responsibility in the community when it comes to taking care of the people who fall victim to this disease."

He and others pointed out that community groups had been formed to provide services to AIDS sufferers, among other things bringing food and lending solace in visits to the afflicted at their homes or in the hospital.

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Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu announcing in May that any new accord with the United States over the future of U.S. bases in Greece would be put to a referendum.

## U.S.-Greek Rift Seen Weakening NATO

By Alan Cowell  
New York Times Service

**ATHENS** — Shortly after Washington's latest dispute with Athens erupted last month, the Greek authorities announced that Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu had exchanged letters with the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

The letters seemed businesslike and amiable. Mr. Gorbachev offered his agreement with "the unanimous demand of the Greek people" that the four main American bases in Greece, part of the defense of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, "should be removed from the country."

Mr. Papandreu was reported to have suggested that, whatever else happened to the American bases in Greece after the current agreement on them expires next year, they would not be used for hostile acts against friendly third powers. Presumably that includes the Russians and their allies.

The letters were dated in May and June. But by the time they had been made public, Mr. Papandreu apparently had become angered by U.S. reports that his government had negotiated with the Abu Nidal Palestinian terrorist group.

So Mr. Papandreu said much the same thing as Mr. Gorbachev: that the bases would go unless the United States withdrew its assertion that Athens had had dealings with terrorists.

An impression thus arose that Greece, an American ally in NATO, seemed closer in its outlook to Moscow, the center of the threat against which the Western alliance is supposed to guard.

To some Westerners, the situation seemed laden with perils for

the Western alliance and with precedents for other West European nations that are mistrustful of the United States and open to Moscow's antiwar overtures.

But to other Greek and foreign observers, the implication was that Mr. Papandreu had committed himself to the highest stakes yet in his protracted and often contradictory pursuit of an answer to a central issue: how to maintain the protection offered by an alliance with the United States without visibly reneging on electoral promises to sever the military relationship with NATO and Washington.

The crisis built last month after the U.S. ambassador, Robert Vossler Koeley, protested to the Greeks about their purported negotiations with Abu Nidal.

The dealings were said to have been conducted through Syria and were intended to avert terrorist attacks on Greek soil. Greece rejected the accusations.

Mr. Papandreu, linking the rejection to the issue of the American bases, said, "It is impossible to begin even a procedural discussion on the subject of the military bases if the U.S. administration does not withdraw the lies fully, officially and publicly."

The vehemence of the statement took the United States by surprise, Western diplomats said. And it abruptly ended a long and cautious process of diplomacy by which Washington had sought to move Mr. Papandreu away from his 1981 campaign pledge to close the bases.

"The relationship is in limbo," a Western diplomat said. The Greek government appeared to underscore that assessment Sunday by saying a visit by a senior State Department official, Michael H. Armacost, would not be welcome until the United States retracted its charges regarding Abu Nidal.

Even before the latest crisis, Mr. Papandreu had irritated some U.S. policy makers by saying that any new agreement on the bases would be put to a referendum.

If recent public opinion polls in Athens reflect the reality, such a referendum would endorse any agreement on the bases depicted as protection against Turkey, a neighbor and NATO ally that is seen in Athens as the nation's greatest threat.

The pledge of a referendum — repeated in Mr. Papandreu's letter to Mr. Gorbachev — also seemed a breach of an earlier agreement made with Secretary of State George P. Shultz. Under that accord, Greece and the United States would proceed "step by step" in improving political and military relations.

For both sides, the stakes are high and are heavy with intimations of major realignments in Western defenses if no solution is found.

Without U.S. military support, which is valued this year at \$343 million, Greece would feel vulnerable to Turkey, Western diplomats said. A Greek withdrawal from NATO, or the removal of American bases, would pose problems on the Western alliance's southeastern flank.

"There is no way of guessing what Papandreu is signaling," a Western diplomat said this week, musing on newspaper speculation that the Greek leader was planning

## Armed Citizens in Panama Join Police in Battling Protesters

By Stephen Kinzer  
New York Times Service

**PANAMA CITY** — As anti-government protests in Panama entered a sixth week, demonstrators found themselves confronting not only uniformed soldiers and the riot police but also paramilitary squads of armed civilians.

On some occasions, the squads have appeared to be acting in cooperation with the police. Witnesses have identified prominent members of the ruling Democratic Revolutionary Party as participants in paramilitary activities.

The squads were first seen at the end of June, when a business complex owned by a prominent opposition leader was set on fire. Riot police officers stood by.

Since then, civilian gunmen have made a practice of shooting at caravans of anti-government demonstrators. In one case, a bullet penetrated a car and lodged in the driver's headrest, only an inch from her head.

During a protest in Panama City last Friday, armed civilians joined uniformed officers in destroying parked cars that were apparently owned by the demonstrators.

The confrontation on Friday left

an unknown number of protesters wounded or imprisoned. Most of the wounds were from shotgun pellets. Doctors attending Tatiana Gonzalez, 22, a student who was wounded in the confrontation, counted more than 60 pellets in her body, including a dozen that pockmarked the left side of her face.

"I'm willing to go back out and demonstrate right now," Miss Gonzalez said in an interview. "I know we don't have any weapons and they are the army. But now I hate them more than ever."

The vigor with which the police suppressed Friday's protest drew a strong rebuke from the Roman Catholic hierarchy, which has sought to maintain good relations with both sides.

"The form of repression on Friday was beyond all limits of proportion and justice," said Archbishop Marcos Gregorio McGrath.

Among the protesters are police agents apparently sent to monitor demonstrations from within. Opposition leaders say the infiltrators also seek to provoke violence.

President Eric Arturo Delvalle announced Tuesday an amnesty for demonstrators arrested during the street protests last week.

Opposition leaders confirmed that detained demonstrators were being freed from Modelo Prison in Panama City. However, they noted that the government has not officially announced how many demonstrators were arrested. Opposition leaders say the number is from 300 to 600.

"We understand that some prisoners are leaving jail," said Rolando de la Guardia of the opposition National Civic Crusade.

"However, we worry that because the government has not given accurate figures, not all will be set free."

The Civic Crusade, which is composed of more than 100 civic and business organizations, has spearheaded demonstrations for more than a month against General Manuel Antonio Noriega. As the head of the Panama Defense Forces, he is considered the power behind the civilian government.

Government leaders, especially General Noriega, have characterized the demonstrators as well-to-do white bigots angered that blacks and Indians now hold positions of power in Panama.

"The demonstrators are white because those people don't like blacks," General Noriega said over the weekend.

But on Sunday at Modelo Prison, where hundreds of Panamanians lined up to visit friends and relatives who had been detained, blacks and Indians formed the overwhelming majority.

When the prison gates were opened, the visitors surged forward, clutching bags of food and other provisions for their relatives and friends. Those who managed to enter were allowed five-minute visits.

One woman had to be carried away after she collapsed in tears upon seeing her son through the screen that separates visitors from inmates. A youth who was waiting to see his brother muttered, "This is the kind of human rights Noriega loves to talk about."

According to bankers and businessmen, Panama is suffering grave economic losses from the protests.

They say that tens of millions of dollars have been withdrawn from the national banking system, and that millions more have been lost in deposits that were placed elsewhere instead.

"With this situation of uncertainty, I cannot in good conscience allow my clients to put funds in the national bank," said an investment counselor who last week directed a client to withhold a \$12 million deposit that had been earmarked for the government-run bank.

Panama's economy is based on service and banking sectors, which depend on public confidence.

That confidence has been steadily eroded in June and July, and it fell dramatically last week when the president of the national bank, Luis Alberto Arias, resigned. He gave no reason for leaving his post.

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## FAA May Investigate Delta Air Lines Following Series of Flight Mishaps

Los Angeles Times Service

**LOS ANGELES** — The Federal Aviation Administration is considering an investigation of the operations of Delta Air Lines following at least 10 mishaps involving the carrier in recent weeks, according to a source in the agency.

In the latest of these incidents, reported Tuesday, a Delta airliner landed on the wrong runway in Boston and two Delta planes had to return to Cincinnati because of equipment failures.

The aviation agency source would not elaborate and other officials declined to comment on the probability of an investigation of the Atlanta-based airline. The officials restricted their comments to the individual incidents and said there is no preliminary evidence that they are linked by a "common thread."

The agency said Delta has an "excellent" safety record and a reputation as one of the best-run companies in the business.

"These incidents were aberrations," said Jim Ewing, a Delta representative. "Each one of these damned things stands on its own hook. They're not related."

"But we don't minimize these incidents," he added. "Everything is being looked at with a fine-tooth comb. When we get through, the action will be swift and decisive."

Delta spokesmen said there was no indication that ticket buyers were deserting the airline.

Other mishaps reported included a Delta L-1011 that was involved in a near collision and a close pass with other airplanes off Newfound Island, a Boeing 737 that mistakenly landed at the wrong airport in Kansas and a 767 that plunged to within 600 feet (182 meters) of the ocean off Los Angeles when the pilot accidentally cut off fuel to both engines.

In the near collision over the Atlantic, on July 8, a Delta L-1011 reportedly was about 60 miles (100

kilometers) off course in Canadian airspace when it narrowly missed a Continental Airlines Boeing 747, according to the Continental crew. The incident was followed by news reports two days later that the Delta crew urged the Continental crew via radio not to report it.

The Canadian Aviation Safety Board said that a few minutes after the close call with the Continental plane, the Delta L-1011 strayed into the path of a British Airways jet headed from London to Toronto. The board said that instead of maintaining the required 10-mile separation, the Delta plane closed to within seven miles.

The last major air crash involving a Delta plane occurred Aug. 2, 1985, when one of the fleet's L-1011s crashed while attempting to land at the Dallas-Fort Worth airport, killing 127 people. The National Transportation Safety Board blamed the crash on the crew's decision to land during a thunderstorm.

## Demjanjuk's Defense Is in Disarray

By Glenn Frankel  
Washington Post Service

**JERUSALEM** — The legal defense of John Demjanjuk, the accused Nazi death camp executioner, has been thrown into disarray because of a dispute among himself, his family and his lawyers over who should represent him during the last half of his war crimes trial here.

After an emotionally strained three-hour hearing Wednesday morning, the presiding judge, Dov Levin, gave Mr. Demjanjuk until Monday to decide whether to dismiss Mark O'Connor, who has been his attorney for the past five years, and replace him with two attorneys who have been part of the defense team.

Mr. O'Connor, an American, and the other members of the team, John Gill, an American, and Yoram Sheftel, an Israeli, have been openly at odds over defense strategy and cross-examination techniques for weeks.

None have seemed particularly effective in cross-examining prosecution witnesses who have alleged that Mr. Demjanjuk was the Ukrainian guard known as Ivan the Terrible, who tortured and killed thousands of Jewish prisoners at

the Treblinka extermination camp in central Poland.

Mr. Demjanjuk has denied all charges, saying he is a victim of mistaken identity. The proceeding is in recess until July 27 when Mr. Demjanjuk is expected to open the defense case by testifying in his own behalf.

The defendant, who often appeared confused and flustered Wednesday, said his lawyers have yet to begin preparing him for his testimony or constructing his defense because they have been sidetracked by the dispute.



# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Not in the United States

For six days, Oliver North won America's attention and some of its admiration for his bold and facile testimony about the Iran-contra scandal. He induced people to argue: Is he a scapegoat? a zealot? a hero? Meanwhile, the point of the scandal receded. On Tuesday, in a few moments of simplicity and clarity, Representative Lee Hamilton brought attention back to a higher level:

"Policy was driven by a series of lies—lies to the Iranians, lies to the Central Intelligence Agency, lies to the attorney general, lies to our friends and allies, lies to the Congress, and lies to the American people."

The task of leadership, Representative Hamilton also said, "is to build public support for policy. If that burden of leadership is not met, secret policies cannot succeed... A few do not know what is better for Americans than Americans know themselves."

Oliver North defended himself ably, and Americans offended by an ugly whiff of scapegoating came to his defense. But, notwithstanding his performance, the policies to which he contributed remain just as reckless and lawless, and the administration's cover-up remains just as shameless.

The North wars have raged for days between Americans so taken with him that they think he should run for office and others who remember that a special prosecutor is measuring him for a possible indictment.

On one side are people who insist that he should be considered neither a fall guy nor a hero. They find support in polls showing that the big majority feel the same way. On the other side are people who admire a can-do marine, or who are eager for the positive reaction to rub off on the administration. They point to stacks of favorable telegrams.

This argument, apt to continue, remains secondary. Attention can now turn back to three dominant issues in the scandal:

What the Reagan administration did; Colonel North and his superiors had sound reason to consider cooperating with supposed moderate elements in Iran. But it confounds reason and common sense for them to have done so by trading arms for hostages. Colonel North boasts that the

trade could have been a famous coup; yes, and it still would have undermined the president's stern and sensible policy of no concessions to terrorists.

Wrong in prospect, the administration's scheme failed utterly in practice. As Mr. Hamilton said: "The policy achieved none of the goals it sought. The ayatollah got his arms, more Americans are held hostage to-day [and] subversion of U.S. interests throughout the region by Iran continues."

With respect to Nicaragua, Oliver North is free to argue that supporting the contras is essential to preventing Soviet inroads in Central America. What is unjustified is the administration's unilateral interpretation of congressional restrictions on aid to them.

How the administration did it: The law authorizes covert action, to provide legitimate protection and to avoid disclosure to hostile forces. The administration perverted that. Its Iran arms dealings were with hostile forces; it used the secrecy to keep Americans in the dark. The law spells out how to involve Congress. Uninstructed by the hearings, Colonel North clings to the belief that a covert action is one Congress need not be told of.

Who was responsible: Colonel North was no mere foot soldier. He was advance man, fund-raiser, instigator, advocate, executive officer and take-charge guy on the staff of the National Security Council. But it is impossible to think of issues more important to America and to the president than Iran, hostages and Central America. It is hard to imagine anyone not telling him about an operation that involved all three.

What the North testimony came down to is this: The administration did what it did for high motives and good reasons; in such sensitive circumstances it is permissible to wink, even smear, at inconvenient laws; the president should be free to defend democracy with tougher, surer champions than a bunch of vacillating old windbags in Congress.

A president free to do that is a leader free to do anything. There are some countries where that is true. The United States is not, so far, one of them.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Comrades in Jerusalem

When officially atheist Moscow sends diplomats to examine "church properties" in the holy city of Jerusalem, suspicions fall on a more secular motive. For the first time in 20 years, Soviet officials are "visiting" Israel, and for the first time since 1972 the Israeli radio's broadcasts to the Soviet Union are no longer being jammed.

The move puts the Russians back in the Arab-Israeli diplomatic game, in ways that will complicate but can also advance it.

Surely it is no accident, as Pravda likes to put it, when the head of a Soviet consular delegation sees fit to use the friendly Hebrew good-morning, "Boker tov, Israel," on a popular Israeli radio program. That draws a chill dating to the 1967 war, when Moscow broke relations with Israel and forced all its allies except Romania to follow suit.

When Israel proclaimed its existence in 1948, the Soviet Union was among the first to recognize the new Zionist state, many of whose leaders had been born in czarist Russia. That helps explain the complex emotional response of Israelis to the Soviet visitation. If normal relations are finally allowed to develop, something besides bitterness may still grow.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Help Latin America Grow

So far, the banks' losses on their Latin American loans have been slight. The banks have written off very few of those loans. Most of the borrowing countries are strong and better able to carry their debts than they were five years ago, when the threat of default first arose. Because most of the big banks are now building up their internal reserves against possible losses in the future, they give an impression that the whole structure of Latin debt is collapsing. But the impression is false. The banks are dealing not with current write-offs of their loans, but with the possibility of future write-offs.

Chase Manhattan Corporation has just reported a loss of \$1.4 billion in the spring quarter. The reason was that it added \$1.6 billion during the spring to the reserves out of which it would meet defaults on loans, if and when they happen. The bank has taken money out of one pocket and put it in another, but the money still belongs to the bank. The loans that Chase Manhattan actually wrote off during the spring totaled a much more modest \$113 million, of which \$95 million were loans in the United States. Its foreign loans are holding up pretty well.

So why are the banks building up their loan loss reserves now? This epidemic of prudence has been triggered by Brazil's deci-

sion last February to suspend interest payments to the banks. Brazil was warning lenders not to press it beyond a certain point; the banks are responding with a show of financial strength. Deeper reserves mean a better position in the negotiations ahead. From the banks' point of view, the strength of the stock market also makes it a good time to build reserves. The market has already discounted the prospect of losses on some of the Latin loans, allowing the banks to build up their reserves—at the expense of normal operating profits—without suffering any great drop in the prices of their stocks.

But coping with the past debts is only half, and the less important half, of Latin America's financial need. Those countries will continue to need new credit if they are to trade and develop their industrial capacities. The banks are reluctant to put up new money. But new money is essential to their economic growth, and growth is essential if the past debts are to remain manageable. It is a circle. The banks' attention to their reserves is an interesting tactical development, but the key to carrying the Latin countries' debt successfully is new credit—and whether the world can find an orderly way to keep it flowing to them.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

## Other Comment

### What About Western Sahara?

Without wishing to offer discourtesy to a visiting monarch, it is possible to ask King Hassan of Morocco how long and how far he intends to pursue his claim to the Western Sahara. [His] annexation of the territory when Spain removed its colonial presence in early 1976 was a clear breach of the only convenient rule of thumb. That is the principle enshrined in the Organization of African

Unity that former colonial boundaries be left intact, since any other course would lead to chaos throughout the continent. King Hassan has entertained various suggestions, not all of them immediately repudiated in the region, to subsume the Saharan conflict in a Greater Maghreb or, desperate resort, a union with Libya. But the United Nations solution, which it has subcontracted to the OAU, is to hold a referendum.

—THE GUARDIAN (London)

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## What America Needs? A Different President

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — One thing the Iran-contra hearings have demonstrated is that America needs a presidential election.

It is agreed on all sides that there has been a constitutional breakdown. The country is deeply divided on who is to blame, and it is fairly clear that this conflict is not likely to be resolved without a new beginning.

Fortunately, this spectacular clash over the conduct and misconduct of foreign policy has dramatized what has been lacking and what needs to be restored. What has been lacking, and is still lacking, is that sense of trust between the White House and Congress that is the essential ingredient of democratic government.

This is what needs to be restored, and it has not been restored by these hearings. For the president and Congress are still in fundamental disagreement about the policy in Iran and Nicaragua and about the secret methods employed by the administration to get around the law.

So for the time being there is deadlock, and the U.S. form of government provides no way other than impeachment or an election to change an administration that has lost the confidence of Congress and the people.

The specific facts that were debated so strenuously during this past week are not the heart of the matter. Whether the president knew or did not know about the diversion of funds to the

contras is a scandal either way and at this late date is not all that important. But upon the ability of the executive and legislative branches to have confidence in one another, to be accountable to one another and to tell the truth to one another much depends, because nobody can govern effectively in any other way.

It is not what we don't know that matters now but what we do know. And we have to be grateful to Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North and to Congress for bringing this crisis to the attention of the nation.

This subversive warfare, with all its deception and dirty tricks, has been going on underground for years, but it was not until William Casey, the since deceased director of the CIA, came to bat and the mighty Casey struck out that the country as a whole had any inkling of what was happening. Colonel North was the perfect leading man for this drama—handsome, impassioned and almost recklessly sincere. But what a script! And what a cast of characters!

If you had put them all in a novel, no sensible publisher would have risked such a collection of liars and cheats. The colonel, by his own testimony, did not want to tell Congress anything, repeat anything, about his activities. He was so sure he was right that he predicted that the United States would have to build a Berlin Wall the length of the Rio Grande to

## OPINION



"It's Morning in America" Starring Ronald Reagan. Produced by A Yearning Public.

keep out the refugees if Congress did not finance the contras.

He said he had authority for everything he did, and he assumed that this meant authority from the president, but when the president told him personally that he knew nothing about the diversion of funds to the contras, he thought it was all right to carry out his adventures on the word of Director Casey at the CIA and John Poin-dexter and Robert McFarlane at the National Security Council.

How the president could be briefed for half an hour every "workday" on

foreign policy without knowing that this elaborate scheme was going on he left the committee to imagine.

He insisted that the president could do anything he liked with his personal staff, and that his activities were legal as long as he was not using government funds. That the arms-for-hostages deal with Iran broke the president's promise not to deal with terrorists, or that diverting funds to the contras involved lying and profiteering and taking sides in the Iran-Iraq war, where presumably American arms killed a lot of people—none of

this seemed to trouble Colonel North's obvious sense of personal morality.

The government system that the colonel condemned finally caught up with him. It is catching up, too, with the twisters in Wall Street and even with the backsliding producers.

This is some consolation, but we still need a clue what to look for. It is, above everything, somebody who will fight the decay of decency and restore the trust and bipartisan cooperation that have been missing for so long.

The New York Times

## How West Germany Evolves Will Depend on Western Europe

By William Pfaff

KIEL, West Germany — An unexpected outcome of the plan to withdraw medium-range nuclear missiles from Europe has been to convince many Germans that Germany is being singled out as the one place in Europe in which nuclear war can take place. The only missiles to be left will have the range to hit Germany only—East or West Germany.

A conservative historian, Karl Dietrich Erdmann of the University of Kiel, observes that Mikhail Gorbachev has succeeded, with the collaboration of the United States, in making Germans feel separated from the West, in this respect at least.

Mr. Erdmann argues that there has always been a marked, and justified, sense of vulnerability among West Germans, and a sense of continuity in West German political life, which these missile proposals reinforce. The new feeling of isolation is reinforced by a drift of Germans away from their old unqualified commitment to the European Community.

The first postwar generation of West Germans saw Europe as another fatherland. The bad legacy of Germany would be superseded by a new European political civilization. Today the EC has come increasingly to seem a matter of small-minded quarreling over butter mountains, Spanish oranges and what country is getting more out than it put in.

The expansion of the Community from its

original six to nine, and now to 12, while admirably motivated—it aimed to complete a logical whole of Europe and to reinforce democracy in Greece, Portugal and Spain—has robbed Europe of the political and moral vision with which the EC began. The West Germans are backing off from this crisis, materialistic new Europe. A need for idealism, for a higher purpose, has been denied.

The German drift from the Community is one reason the French have become so anxious to develop French-West German military collaboration, to "anchor" the Federal Republic in Western Europe. The Germans are not wholly pleased about this. France does not really have the German confidence. Even former Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, who is committed to French-German collaboration, believes that the French still need to be shocked into acting on the fact of their interdependence with West Germany.

Mr. Erdmann, who also believes in solidarity with France, nonetheless argues that France's military doctrine since 1945 has been to let a war be fought in Germany and, if the battle reaches France's borders, to intervene with nuclear weapons—thus destroying whatever is left in Germany.

He adds, with reluctance, that if the Soviet

Union should actually make an offer of German reunification, presumably in exchange for some form of German neutralization or German detachment from the Western community, this would prove "a powerful temptation."

For an older generation of Germans, West Germany still seems incomplete, separated from Saxony, Mecklenburg-Thuringia, what survives of Prussia: from the Germany of Luther, Bach, Kant, they say—the Germany of German music and philosophy. A younger intellectual, in Berlin, replies, "Yes? And what about Goethe at Weimar? Beethoven in Bonn and Vienna? Mozart in Vienna? Hegel in Heidelberg and Berlin?" A young editor in Hamburg says that her mother, from Bavaria, always refused to visit Prussian Berlin because she considered it uncivilized. Her fiancé wishes the East Germans well but has not the least interest in unification.

Conversations with other younger professionals and artists, even those with family origins in the East, elicit the ambitions to travel freely in East Germany, to be able to study there, exhibit and publish there, to see the political and material conditions of the East Germans improved—but no marked desire for unification. After all, they tell you, was never unified until 1871, and the

result, after that, was not much of a success.

"The natural European order," historian Gordon Craig recalls, was until 1871 one of German disunity—confirmed in the Peace of Westphalia in 1648, which recognized more than 300 sovereign German political entities. Today, a Hamburg journalist says, "Unity is incompatible with security; our security is incompatible with unity." It's as simple as that.

Another young writer asks how 19th century ways of thinking about nationhood can really apply to late 20th century society, with its unprecedented forms of international communication and interaction and the transnational cultural allegiances of today's Europeans.

Mr. Schmidt says of the younger generation's indifference to unity: "Ask them again in 15 years." His point is valid. West Germany has for 40 years been totally committed to the moral and political entity called "the West."

The important factor influencing what Germany will become in the future is undoubtedly less what the Soviet Union does, or does not do, than what "the West" becomes. It is clear that in another 15 years the West still will be the moral and political entity, the moral community, it is today? If there is any doubt about that, the forces of isolation in Germany must be taken seriously.

International Herald Tribune  
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## The Reports of American Economic Decline May Be Premature

By Robert J. Samuelson

WASHINGTON — It is an accepted bit of popular wisdom: America has become a nation of self-indulgent spendthrifts. Its people overconsume and do not invest enough for the future. They are digging their economic grave.

Now come two economists, Irving Kravis of the University of Pennsylvania and Robert Lipsey of Queens College, who say it isn't so. Americans invest about as much as people in other advanced nations.

Messrs. Kravis and Lipsey are among a growing group of economists who argue that, like Mark Twain's death, reports of the U.S. economic eclipse may be premature. Yes, they say, other countries have tended to catch up by adopting technologies and business practices available in America. But U.S. living standards remain higher than those of most other countries. Nor is it clear that others can

close the gap. Once they have exhausted the easy gains of the catch-up, their economic growth typically slows.

We should heed this message. Exaggerating economic decline abets a siege mentality. It makes Americans want to withdraw and protect themselves against foreign economies.

The real lesson is just the opposite. The advances of other countries have become increasingly critical to America's own progress. No country has a monopoly on creativity or good ideas. The United States now needs to borrow good ideas and techniques from other countries, just as those countries have borrowed from it.

The lesson applies forcefully to the trade bills now before Congress. Limits on imports or foreign investment in the United States will ultimately hurt it. Trade and investment bring

new products, technologies and management approaches. They generate pressures for change, even if change is sometimes disruptive. Americans cannot create a stronger economy by isolating themselves. The temptation to do so reflects a distorted view of the United States in a state of irreversible economic descent.

It is true that many countries have lost their economic supremacy: most recently Britain in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. America's day may come, but as Princeton economist William Baumol writes, there is no evidence that it has arrived yet.

Others are not inordinately gloomy. Japan's economy grew by about 10 percent a year from 1950 until the early 1970s, but by 2.5 percent in 1986. Europe's growth has slackened.

Meanwhile, U.S. per capita income

remains well above levels in Japan and Europe. In 1986 it was \$17,200, according to the OECD. Sweden's was \$13,200, or 77 percent of the U.S. level; West Germany's was \$12,900 (75 percent); Japan's \$12,200 (71 percent); and Italy's \$9,900 (58 percent).

These comparisons, used by the OECD and the United Nations, estimate the actual purchasing power of incomes in different countries. Consider a simple example. Suppose people buy only shoes. If that per capita income in the United States and France are, respectively, \$1,000 and 1,000 francs, but Americans are more efficient in making shoes than the French. As a result, the average American's \$1,000 buys 10 pairs of shoes, while the average Frenchman's 1,000 francs buys 7 pairs. French incomes would then be 70 percent of American.

Detailed price comparisons, involving dozens of similar items in different countries, confirm the U.S. income lead. Other comparisons that show U.S. incomes slipping reflect only exchange rate shifts and are inaccurate. Since early 1985, for example, the dollar has depreciated more than 40 percent against the yen. At today's exchange rates, Japanese yen incomes—converted into dollars—are slightly higher than U.S. incomes. But exchange rate fluctuations do not mirror actual living standards. The Japanese obviously have not become 40 percent richer in two years, nor have Americans become 40 percent poorer.

The ability to increase future living standards may depend on investment, but it is not clear that U.S. investment is too low. No one knows how much countries should invest. Saving and investing, instead of consuming, are not automatically beneficial. They make sense only if they improve future living standards or quality of life. The belief that Americans invest too little

stems from comparisons showing that the U.S. rate (investment as a proportion of GNP) is 15 to 40 percent lower than that of many other countries.

But these estimates, Messrs. Kravis and Lipsey argue, involve two flaws. First, the conventional definition of investment (housing and business investment) is too narrow. It excludes many things—such as education, research and development, long-lasting cars and appliances—that are also investments in the future.

Second, machinery and other business investment goods are relatively cheaper in the United States than elsewhere. American spending buys more adjusting for these defects brings U.S. investment levels close to those of most other countries, although a few, notably Japan, remain much higher.

Americans can take only small comfort from these findings. Problems remain. As a society, America is having more trouble raising living standards than they did 20 years ago. Some companies have grown uncompetitive. In many technologies, America is no longer the world leader. Its schools are often inadequate. But it is not the only country with problems. Improving living standards is tougher when it requires new advances, not just exploiting what is available elsewhere. Only time will tell whether the United States can maintain its leadership.

It is unseemly to live in a world in which one is threatened, psychologically and economically, by others' advances. But Americans need to accept this new condition or risk losing the benefit of those advances. America has not declined so much as others have caught up. In an era of multinational companies, growing trade and improved communications, the process was inevitable. If Americans see it as their undoing, they may make it so.

The Washington Post

## IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1912: Russians Attacked

ST. PETERSBURG — An official announcement "has been published stating that in the village of Chir, in the Chinese Turkestan, Chinese soldiers and inhabitants of the district, headed by Shou, the Chinese Controller sent from Kashgar to Chir, surrounded the house of a Russian subject named Said Izzetli, and a Chinese official illegally summoned Said to appear before the Controller. Said refused, and tried to disperse the crowd, first by words and afterwards by shots. Two assailants were killed. Shou ordered soldiers to shoot, and to burn Said's house. About 100 Russian subjects were in the house, and many were shot or perished in the flames. The Russian Consul-General at Kashgar has informed the Russian Government of the incident, and the Russian Minister in Peking has been ordered to demand satisfaction.

### 1937: China vs. Japan

PARIS — [A Herald editorial says:] China has always been the despair of the political student. The incident at Lintaochiao, near Peiping, during the Japanese maneuvers [on July 7] might have been buried in the negotiations which were to follow the armistice announced the day after, and no one would have been any wiser. But there can be no surprise either that it has not turned out that way, and that Tokyo and Nanking are mobilizing as if both meant business, or that the government is fully aware of the situation and would not lightly heartedly draw the dragon out of its lair. But besides the responsible government military clique, which is stirring up the nation into a war fever. Unless the government succeeds in imposing prudence, Japan may find itself involved in an inextricable adventure.



## OPINION

## Israel: Amid All the Lament, A Country Not Doing Badly

By A.M. Rosenthal

JERUSALEM — By the end of the first day, a journalist again visiting Israel is convinced that things have become so complicated that he knows nothing anymore, and that there are no solutions to anything.

By the end of the second day, he is convinced he knows too much. He is stuffed plump with facts and passionate opinions and has been offered at least two solutions to every problem facing not only Israel but the rest of the world.

That seems worth an appreciative word, something rather rare for Israel these days. After four decades of war and struggle, this still remains a country

and not doing all that badly, considering. Economically, it has beaten a 400 percent inflation that could have wrecked the nation; now inflation is about 15 percent. Unemployment remains at about 4 percent and investment is increasing. Politically, if the government falls, the one that will replace it will be freely chosen and, anyway, nobody loves a two-headed camel.

Mr. Peres's plan, which may bring down the government, is for an international conference that is supposed to get peace talks started among Israel, Jordan and the Palestinians. The Soviet Union would be invited and Mr. Peres's assumption is that the Russians would not make trouble by taking the Arab side against Israel and the United States. If the Russians squeeze too hard, Mr. Peres says, he will go home. What will they do, send tanks after me? he asks, which is a thought that might interest Mr. Shamir.

Mr. Peres does not know whether he can deliver a cooperative Israel, let alone a cooperative Soviet Union. To find out and get the conference under way he would have to oust Mr. Shamir, which he regards as a bearable prospect. But even though he may never get his conference, he has made his Israeli opponents realize that they had better come up with some ideas of their own instead of just standing pat. That counts as one piece of good news from Jerusalem.

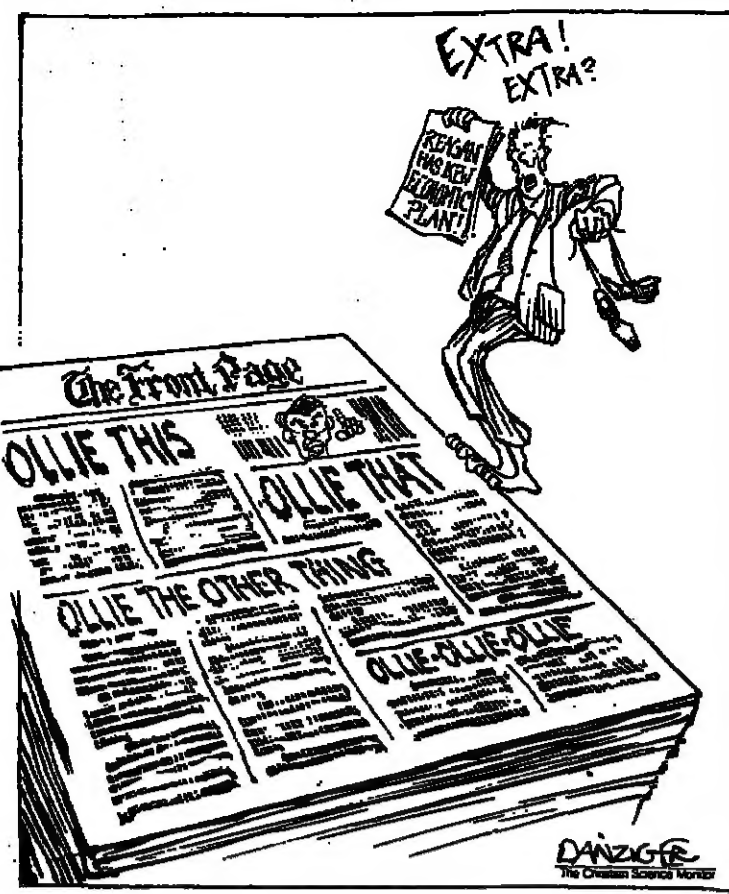
Another: For a while it looked as if the religious zealots would legislate that no Jew was a Jew who did not match their own religious self-portrait. There was a noisy debate in which the chief zealot made his point by denouncing an opponent as an anti-Semite. The move was beaten down, causing the chief zealot to become fiercely distraught. A bitter fight is part of Israel.

The other night Zohar Mehta, born in Bombay, led the Jews of his beloved Israeli Philharmonic in a crystalline performance of the long Eighth Symphony of Bruckner, a German. Nobody in the packed house stirred or coughed until Mr. Mehta gave permission.

That is part of Israel, too. A country. An American said over coffee that Israelis seemed ruder than she had expected. Mayor Teddy Kollek of Jerusalem, who usually does not spare Israelis or their government his tongue, answered gently that perhaps rudeness could be expected among people who had been in concentration camps, maybe it was even a survival trait.

Sometimes, on a soft night by the sea in Tel Aviv or walking in the flowered hills of Jerusalem, Israel seems wonderfully like and young. But sometimes wrinkles and worry do show, which might be expected of a country recently turned 39, going on 2,000.

The New York Times



## A Burial of British Socialism Is Again Premature

Regarding "A Turning Point in History: British Socialism's Demise" (June 18)

George F. Will has hit London and we all duly tremble. His rhetoric and passionate radical conservatism fit what he perceives to be the popular mood here.

But let's look at the facts. Thirty-one percent of the votes, though not good, is not terminal either. Forty-two percent, though not bad, does not betoken an overwhelming victory by Margaret Thatcher presaging the death of socialism.

Mr. Will has found a young Cambridge fogey to say that Labor is now the party of the semiliterate and the semi-educated. This must be particularly true of the Scots, who this year gave British socialism its best ever result. And Labor has never been stronger in Manchester and Liverpool. For the first time in history there is not one conservative member of Parliament from either of these cities, or from Glasgow.

Mr. Thatcher did well because the opposition was split between Labor and the Alliance. Three million unemployed is no more a vote-winner for Labor than the many unemployed of the United States or West Germany are for the Democrats or the German Social Democrats. Dole queues don't swing elections.

Mr. Will makes great play of the hard left entering Parliament. The history of Britain's Parliament is a history of radicals making their mark. There have been much more dangerous radicals in Parlia-

ment's eccentric past. Hard-lefters have entered Parliament in successive waves this century, creating successive shock waves. They had names like Stafford Cripps, Aneurin Bevan and Manny Shinwell. One way or another they turned out in the end to have played an important part in the evolutionary process of parliamentary life. The alleged left loonies of today are said to contain four black members entering Parliament for the first time. Like their white forbears on the left they will doubtless play their part in providing a voice for their particular section of British society.

Labor has gone through more than one crisis in the past, whether over Ramsay MacDonald or the nuclear arms debates of the 1950s. All threatened to rip Labor apart while Mr. Will's emotional forebears stood by waiting to applaud its forthcoming funeral. They were disappointed.

If, as Mr. Will's Cambridge interloper opines, Labor is now the party of the semiliterate and the semi-educated, so much the better—that was the constituency it set out to represent.

Why did Mr. Will seize on this election result as evidence of the death of British socialism while so many other commentators see evidence of the beginnings of the rehabilitation of Labor?

Perhaps the answer is to be found in the particularly poisonous prose at the end of the fourth paragraph of his bilious tract, where he writes of Labor's

## What About the Right to Be an Old Lady?

By Louise Canby

SILVER SPRING, Maryland — I have a guilty secret: I keep wanting to be an Old Lady. As 57, I surely qualify, but in the great warren of suburbs where I live it is simply not allowed. We septuagenarians and octogenarians are "senior citizens," complete with rights and panache.

I must dress young. I may look like mutton but I must get myself up as lamb. If I am to see my friends, I must attend meetings and lectures, for they all will be at them. A club for everything, and everyone in a club. Social life must

## MEANWHILE

be pursued, and even romance is not quite ruled out. Body as well as mind must be exercised, at pool or golf links, and I must never, never get fat.

It is all so laudable. We are abreast of the times, on the ball, cool. Why should I think wistfully of the life once lived by the grandmothers of my childhood.

I remember them well. As a group they were easily distinguishable; no male eye was ever deceived by a rear view. They dressed in black, a white ruffing at the throat, and should a neckline dip below the collarbone, a guimpe of net and small whalebones carried decorum almost to the ears. Shavels were kept near and rubbers handy for any excursion into the damp beyond the porch.

Their days were spent at home, sitting. Oh, how they sat. They sat upright in straight chairs, they overflowed cushioned rockers. They sat to sew on buttons and to darn socks, on the back porch to shell peas, on the front porch to observe neighbors. They sat to rock babies and to read to older children.

Mass sitting was achieved by the fortuitous on the verandas of summer resorts where the Rocking Chair Fleet, that redoubtable assembly of their contemporaries, gave welcome relief from the three-generational household that was their inevitable habitat. For, of course, they lived with one of their children.

And there's the rub. She who had been a major-general in her own home found herself of a sudden—all love and consideration notwithstanding—with no more authority than a corporal. The daughter—it was usually a daughter who took over—was caught up in a whirl of children's music lessons and dental appointments, causes that to the mother seemed odd if not revolutionary. Meal-times could be erratic, and the food likely less in accord with what she had taught her daughter than with what the son-in-law's mother had fed him.

There were many grandmothers who

passed this test cum laude and became a benediction to the home, but it could not have been easy. Oh, no. My private burrow in this warren is much better, my independence precious. I will recant my heresy and give proper thanks for my freedom here to live exactly as I please.

Then why this unfulfillment? Independence, did I say? Independent as a sheep? In my dogged pursuit of youthfulness I have embraced youth's weakness: I have yielded to peer pressure. I have been a sap. Why should I make myself keep up with the swim when what I really want to do is float? What harm in idle moments? I want just to sit for a bit, look out the window at the buds bursting, the snow falling. To label old family photographs.

Of course, I will keep up the bit of volunteer work I still am good for, and read the news. And it is possible that, in doing it, I shall still have one toe in the swim. All this is only what it truly pleases me to do. For is not "natural" the ultimate in modern slogans—the one that rules cereal ads and justifies the free rein given the whims of children? I shall embrace that word, do what is natural to my age, and be a Natural Old Lady.

The writer, who lives in a suburb of Washington, D.C., contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

misfortunes: "That is what happens when you raise property taxes 62 percent to hire an army of homosexual-rights and race-relations bureaucrats."

DONALD ARMOUR,  
GARETH BUTLER,  
London.

## A Reunited Germany

Regarding "Now Comes a German Swing to the East" (July 8)

As a simple West German citizen, I do not see Michel Jobert's problem. Would he not want to have a divided France reunited? Are these dreams so bad? Did the world not applaud when Willy Brandt received the Nobel Peace Prize for his *Ospolpolitik*? Doesn't the European Community profit in one way or another from any positive economic relationship within its ranks? Should God and the world worry because Mr. Jobert does not believe in self-determination for all?

WILHELM G. ERCKMANN,  
Pleasant, France.

## Bad Loans, Now Bad Losers

Regarding "Latin Debt: Let's Keep Muddling Through" (July 6)

What were David Rockefeller and his cronies thinking when they loaned all those billions to Latin American countries? Surely they knew in advance that their fat cat Latin American counterparts and the corrupt politicians would skin off the cream and leave just a little,

but never quite enough, to help the people of these countries. Now, the people are even more impoverished and enslaved, saddled by an enormous debt they can never hope to pay off.

The fact is that the "international bankers" so grossly overstepped their bounds in the interests of avarice that their bad loans threaten to collapse the world financial system. In spite of this, Mr. Rockefeller is asking to be allowed to "muddle through." He should be allowed to, and allowed to take his losses. But alone, not under the guise of it being, for the American people, "the most efficient and least expensive vehicle they have to protect their self-interest."

Honestly, Mr. Rockefeller, about whose self-interest are you speaking?

MICHAEL MCGINNIS,  
Paris.

## An Answer: Dumb Question

Let's take that question again: If you have three people and person No. 1 was introduced to person No. 2, and person No. 2 was introduced to person No. 3, can you deduce that person No. 1 was introduced to person No. 3?

According to the people responsible for the Wonderlic Personnel Test, given to National Football League draft prospects, the answer is no, you cannot, wise guy ("Knowing the Score Before the Kick-off," Sports, June 27).

But in terms of the question, you are dealing here with a total of three people, and if person No. 1 was not already

introduced to person No. 3, then who is going to do the honors to bring persons No. 2 and No. 3 together? In other words, if person No. 2 is introduced to person No. 3, it can only be by person No. 1, who therefore must already know No. 3 or introduce himself/herself first.

This is an interesting feature of many test questions: Several answers are correct, but only the least imaginative correct answer is allowed. An infallible authority punishes the person taking the test for seeing more implications than the infallible authority did. It's O.K. to do this to big jocks with college educations behind them, who probably have learned to defend themselves by now, but the sad fact is that these double-blind, no-win questions are regularly inflicted on school children.

BOB FIEDLER,  
Allschwil, Switzerland.

## The Wheels of Ill Fortune

We are three American students who were touring Europe by bike. After only two days in France, the locks on our bikes were cut and all three bikes were stolen. Having lost our sole means of transportation we took the first train out of that inhospitable country. We are now in Italy trying to reorganize our plans. We can only hope that the three French men or women who have our bikes are putting them to good use.

TERESA M. FIELDS,  
San Donà de Piave, Italy.

## NOTES ON A CENTURY

## The Herald in the Late Forties: Lots More Color than Money

The author was a reporter and editor for the Herald from 1947 to 1950, when he joined the Chicago Tribune's Paris bureau. Eight years later, he became Time magazine's Riviera correspondent and in 1970 shifted to Time's Paris bureau. Res left Time in 1975 to join the United Nations Environment Program in Geneva, where he now lives.

By Paul Evan Ress

So there I was, in the Paris of 1947, being paid \$26 a week for running copy in the shabbiest city room this side of Bridgeport and beginning to wonder if this was really how all those heroic foreign correspondents had started out.

The idea of being a foreign correspondent had stuck with me for a long time: I'd put it down as my ambition under my graduation photo in my high school yearbook back in 1939.

But first the war got in the way. After graduating from Yale in 1943, I went into the Army and wound up as an infantryman in the Philippines.

Then, once I was back in New York, my father insisted I follow his footsteps to Columbia University's law school.

Here I took my stand. I flunked out.

And then I caught the Queen Mary to France, walked into the Herald headquarters on the Rue de Berri and, just as I'd planned, was offered a job.

No trenchcoat went with it. I was daunted, somewhat: had Walter Duranty and Vincent Sheean, authors of books on the high life of foreign correspondents, led me astray?

Tearing wire service copy from teletype machines and feeding it to editors like Jim Knight, Les Midgely, Pye Cham-



A Ress travel column from the late 1940s.

berlain and Tibor Mende was less than glamorous, and the pay was agonizingly low.

No one could have lived on it. First to disappear was my \$700 army savings. Then I cashed in my \$160 return trip ticket on the Queen Mary. And then at almost the last minute, I graduated to nobler (and better paid) tasks, such as editing copy, writing travel stories and even reviewing drama from time to time. I still didn't make much money, but the job had its wonderful moments.

One day in 1948, the paper's Palais de Justice stringer phoned Managing Editor Eric Hawkins. "Pierrot le Fou has just escaped from the police and is running around the roof of the law courts," he cried. "Get someone down here quick!" In those days, Pierrot le Fou, or Pete the Crazy, was at least Public Enemy No. 3 and was trying to go higher.

So Hawkins called in

Bob Haney, who was not only the city editor but the entire city staff.

"One of the worst criminals in France is running loose at the Palais de Justice," said Hawkins, fast with news but not with francs. "Get there fast. Take the Metro!"

(In these trafficky days in Paris, of course, the Metro is often quickest. But not in the 40s.)

Now and then I wondered when and how I could ever afford to go back to the United States. The Herald had the answer. Geoffrey Parsons, chief editor in my days, had been a founder of the Newspaper Guild chapter in Boston, and although now a member of management, he remembered his days as "a working newspaperman." Even though the paper wasn't rich, Geoff saw to it that most editorial staffers got a free round trip home and back.

Unquestionably the most Frenchified of our American staffers, Bob Haney spoke absolutely accentless French. The only criticism I ever heard of it was that "it sounds like Académie Française French. It's too good." Bob himself maintained that he "spoke better, purer French in Ames, Iowa, than after I had been living in Paris for six months. My French was contaminated by the French."

A lover of the Midi and what he called the "pastel-filtered sunlight of Arles," Bob was one of the few staffers to own a car. It was a black Citroën "traction-avant." One day he received a disagreeable assignment. He was asked to write a story on the American cars displayed at the Paris Automobile Salon for the paper's advertising supplement on the event.

But what about the wall, he grumbled, between advertising copy and news in an American newspaper? His complaints went unheard in those informal days (though the division is strictly observed today). Finally, he went off to the salon, but he gave the story his own special twist.

At the time, there were very, very few French cars in the streets of Paris, and virtually no American ones. So it came as something of a surprise when Haney wrote, in the last, almost unnoticed paragraph: "There are now so many American cars in the Place de la Concorde and around the Arch of Triumph that the names of Cadillac, La Salle and Chevrolet have passed into the French language."

This is the 23rd in a series of messages about the IHT which will appear throughout the Centennial year.

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**SOUTH AFRICA SCHOOL PROTESTS**—Students at several schools around Cape Town staged demonstrations Wednesday over pending disciplinary hearings for about 70 teachers. They also condemned the closing of Lanca Senior Secondary School and the shooting last week of a youth in Athlone by policemen who said he was a guerrilla.

## TESTS: Luxembourg 'Lab'

(Continued from Page 1)

barriers. He conceded that many companies refuse to believe that test results from one nation can be valid for another nation.

Mr. Mevis recently mailed hundreds of brochures to international companies, touting Luxembourg as the ideal West European test market. The result, though, was not overwhelming. He got only one positive response.

The Soremark official cautioned that the Luxembourg test results as one of many factors that go into eventual decisions about launching new products or advertising campaigns. And he added that the usefulness of test marketing varies from one industrial sector to another.

Mr. Mevis, however, is in for the long haul. His hopes are pinned on the eventual unification of the European Community. By 1992, the 12-nation trade group plans to have brought down all internal barriers to free trade.

The idea of international marketing "campaigns has been hindered by strong national divisions," Mr. Mevis said.

## Swedes Drop Depth Charges

Reuters

**STOCKHOLM**—Swedish Navy helicopters dropped depth charges during the night as a hunt for suspected foreign submarines and divers off northern Sweden entered its third week, military spokesmen said Wednesday.

## INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS

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Wir eröffnen mit dieser Aufgabe bei Bewahrung weiterer interessante Aufstiegsmöglichkeiten in unserer Unternehmensgruppe, die Förderung entspricht der Bedeutung der Position.

Wenn Sie diese Voraussetzungen erfüllen, würden wir uns über Ihre Kontaktaufnahme freuen. Unser bevorzugter Ansprechpartner ist Herrmann P. Warmbold, steht Ihnen zu einem vertraulichen Informationsaustausch zur Verfügung.

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# As Curtain Fell, Congressmen Lectured North on Constitution

By Haynes Johnson

**WASHINGTON**—Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North's six days of testimony came to an extraordinary end this week as the two chairmen of the Iran-contra select committees delivered stinging rebukes to Colonel North and to the Reagan administration for conducting a secret foreign policy in defiance of democratic principles and repeatedly lying about it to Congress and the American people.

The former White House aide, whose engaging manner transformed him into an American celebrity, sat stiffly Tuesday as Representative Lee H. Hamilton, Democrat of Indiana, told him calmly and directly: "I do not see how your attitude can be reconciled with the Constitution of the United States."

Colonel North maintained the same solemn demeanor, at times resting his chin on his folded hands and frowning his brow slightly, as Mr. Hamilton, the House committee chairman, told him:

"In your opening statement you said that these hearings have caused serious damage to our national interests. But I wonder whether the damage has been caused by these hearings or by the acts which produced these hearings."

"I wonder whether you would have the Congress do nothing after it has been lied to and misled and ignored? Would we in the Congress then be true to our constitutional responsibilities? Is it better under our system to ignore misdeeds or to investigate their behind closed doors, as some have suggested? Or is it better to bring them into the open and try to learn from them? I submit we are true to our Constitution if we choose the latter course."

Colonel North's final hour on the witness stand added even more drama to what already had been an emotionally draining week.

After listening silently to Mr. Hamilton, Colonel North then heard Senator Daniel K. Inouye, who lost his right arm in World War II, salute him as a fellow combat veteran but say that "as one who participated in the making of this new American hero, I've found certain aspects of your testimony to be most troubling."

Mr. Inouye, a Hawaii Democrat and chairman of the Senate committee, noted that Colonel North's appearance had struck a popular chord with the public, and he expressed concern about what lessons young Americans would draw from it. He said:

"When the colonel put on his uniform and the bars of a second lieutenant, he was well aware that he was subject to the Uniform Code of Military Justice. It's a special code of laws that apply to our men and women in uniform. It's a code that has been applicable to the conduct and activities of Colonel North throughout his military career, and even at this moment. And that code makes it abundantly clear that orders of a superior officer must be obeyed by subordinate members."

But, Mr. Inouye added, "it must be the lawful orders of a superior officer."

Mr. Inouye delivered his lecture sternly and with more emotion than Mr. Hamilton, who spoke in slow, patient, almost schoolmasterly tones. Mr. Inouye drew a heated response from Colonel North's attorney, Brendan V. Sullivan Jr., when the senator invoked the "Nuremberg defense"—blindly following superior orders—employed in the Nazi war crimes trials after World War II as applying to Colonel North's behavior.

"I find this offensive," Mr. Sullivan shouted. "I find you engaging in a personal attack on Colonel North, and you're far removed from the issues of this case. To make reference to the Nuremberg trials, I find personally and professionally distasteful, and I can no longer sit here and listen to this."

Mr. Inouye cut off Mr. Sullivan. "You will have to sit there, if you want to listen," he said, and then continued with his remarks.

Nothing in Colonel North's last day of testimony prepared these inside the Senate Caucus Room or watching on television for the emotional finish. The committees had wrangled along partisan lines over whether to permit Colonel North to give a "side show" talk similar to ones he made at fund-raising events for the contra while he worked on the staff of the National Security Council—a dispute resolved in compromise. Colonel North got to give his speech by holding his slides but not showing them.

The first hint of something extraordinary came shortly after 3 P.M. Senator Warren B. Rudman, Republican of New Hampshire, who is vice chairman of the Senate panel, took the microphone to announce that "something has occurred" that "has been so disturbing to me that I wanted to say what I'm going to say, probably over the chairman's objections."

Speaking with obvious anger, and seeming to try to control his emotions, Mr. Rudman said: "We received some calls in the committee and our offices over the last 72 hours of ugly ethnic slurs against our chairman, and other kinds of calls that were extraordinarily insulting to the members of this committee." Mr. Inouye, the chairman, is of Japanese ancestry.

Mr. Rudman added: "The chairman was recommended for the Congressional Medal of Honor for assaulting two German machine-gun nests in northern Italy, and then falling on the third one, which was destroying his company, when he lost his arm, which he left on that battlefield in Italy."

Noting that Mr. Inouye holds the nation's second-highest military decoration, the Distinguished Service Cross, Mr. Rudman said of him:

"He is one of the greatest men I ever have known, and the country ought to know the kind of leadership the Senate chairman exerts—

and for all Americans to condemn the kind of ethnic slurs that have no place in America."

Colonel North, in uniform as usual, wearing his own campaign ribbons signifying medals for bravery in battle, replied softly: "I fully agree, Mr. Rudman."

Mr. Inouye asked if Colonel North wished to make a final statement. The colonel, speaking in the same manner that captivated millions watching him on television since he first took the stand a week before, was brief. He said, "I would simply like to thank the American people who have responded with their good wishes, their support, their prayers through what has been for me and my family a long and difficult ordeal. I thank them for that and salute them. That is my statement, sir."

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"He is one of the greatest men I ever have known, and the country ought to know the kind of leadership the Senate chairman exerts—

# Poindexter Opts to Testify Without Military Uniform

The Associated Press

**WASHINGTON**—Rear Admiral John M. Poindexter said Wednesday that he decided not to follow Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North's lead in appearing in his military uniform for the Iran-contra hearings, because he makes a distinction between "the two hats I wore."

"Because these hearings are basically on issues that I handled as national security adviser," he told the congressional investigators, "I chose to appear here in civilian clothes."

Admiral Poindexter, a navy rear admiral who resigned under pressure as President Ronald Reagan's national security adviser when the Iran-contra crisis came to light in November, appeared Wednesday at the hearings in a civilian suit.

"I'm very proud of my uniform," Admiral Poindexter said. "I'm very proud of the United States Navy, but this issue is not a navy issue."

He said that as the national security adviser, he had been essentially "a political appointee, filling a position that, although not required to be civilian, often has been in the past."

"All during my time as national security adviser, I tried to make a clear distinction between the two hats that I wore, one national security adviser, the other a vice admiral in the United States Navy," he said. Admiral Poindexter accepted a reduction in rank from vice admiral to rear admiral when he left the White House.

Admiral Poindexter also said that he was not required to wear a military uniform for the Iran-contra hearings, because he makes a distinction between "the two hats I wore."

Some legal experts suggest that the congressional panel was hampered from the start by an agreement between the committees and Colonel North's lawyer, Brendan V. Sullivan Jr. The agreement prevented lawyers from interviewing Colonel North in detail before his public testimony and placed at least some restraints on the number of hours that he would be interrogated under oath.

"In a public hearing, you only want to ask questions where you're reasonably sure of the answers," said Philip A. Lacovara, a Washington lawyer who worked closely with special prosecutors in the Watergate scandal. "You want to focus on the points of vulnerability."

Mr. Regan, the former White House chief of staff, was barely mentioned in Colonel North's six days of testimony. Mr. Regan has vigorously denied any knowledge of potentially illegal acts.

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## Committees Never Pinned North Down About Roles of Bush, Meese and Regan

Los Angeles Times Service

**WASHINGTON**—The congressional committees investigating the Iran-contra affair never asked a host of potentially crucial questions in their six days of questioning Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North.

For example, House and Senate investigators did not ask him in detail what he knew of the actions of such top officials as Donald T. Regan, the former White House chief of staff; Vice President George Bush, and Attorney General Edwin Meese Jr.

Nor did they probe beneath the surface into reports, bolstered by Colonel North's own notes, that the dismissed National Security Council aide had urged Mr. Meese and others to launch investigations of Southern Air Transport by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Customs Service and the Federal Aviation Administration. The airline was used in the sale of arms

to Iran and arms airlifts to the Nicaraguan rebels, or contra.

And they did not ask Colonel North about the Central Intelligence Agency's unusual decision in September to buy \$2.1 million in smuggled weapons from Colonel North's three closest associates in the affair: Albert A. Hakim, Thomas C. Chien and Richard V. Secord. The three men pocketed \$861,000 in "commissions" from the sale.

Because Colonel North was not pinned down, the new key witness, Rear Admiral John M. Poindexter, the former national security adviser, is in the position of being the sole authority on crucial issues.

In their questioning of Colonel North, and that of Robert C. McFarlane, another former national security adviser, the committees appear to have passed over a detailed inquiry into which White House intimates knew what was going on, in addition to President Ronald Reagan and William J. Cas-

can leave any stone unturned in trying to get the hostages back."

Admiral Poindexter also said he "personally approved" when Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North came to him in February 1986 and suggested that profits from the sales be diverted to the Nicaraguan rebels. Admiral Poindexter said he saw the proposal as a way of obtaining "bridge financing" for the rebels at a time when Congress had cut off aid.

Colonel North, in his testimony, had called the scheme "a neat idea." Admiral Poindexter said Wednesday, "I thought it was a neat idea, too."

Admiral Poindexter said Mr. Regan signed a secret document authorizing the sales on about Dec. 5, 1985. The document made no mention of a broader diplomatic initiative that Mr. Regan frequently has cited to explain his decision to sell arms to Tehran.

The admiral testified that Mr. Regan signed a second paper authorizing the sales on Jan. 17, 1986, that included mention of the broader attempt to forge an opening with Iran.

No copy of the November finding with Mr. Regan's signature on it has ever been found.

Colonel North has previously testified he saw a signed version in Admiral Poindexter's office. Admiral Poindexter said Wednesday that he believed Colonel North was in his office when he destroyed the document, but was not certain.

Under questioning from the Senate majority counsel, Arthur Liman, Admiral Poindexter said he decided on his own to destroy the document, and that Mr. Regan did not know.

Admiral Poindexter said he personally approved the diversion scheme in February 1986, and believed that Mr. Regan "absolutely" would have approved the idea if he knew of it. "I'm sure the president would have enjoyed hearing about it," he said.

But Admiral Poindexter also said that he shielded Mr. Regan from the knowledge "so I could insulate him and provide him some measure of deniability if it ever leaked out."

"Because it would be controversial," he said, "I wanted the president to be protected."

In a morning of testimony, Admiral Poindexter also described a meeting in the White House residence on Dec. 7, 1985, in which Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger advised Mr. Regan against selling arms to Iran.

The president "pulled a footstool up to the coffee table," he said, Admiral Poindexter recalled, and finally said, "I don't feel that we

## TEXT: Poindexter's Testimony

(Continued from Page 1)

transaction that the Israelis were having involving Hawala?

Admiral Poindexter: While Mr. McFarlane was in Geneva, I received a telephone call... that Mr. McFarlane had called Colonel North to ask him to work on an Israeli problem that they were having with aircraft.

I called Colonel North over to find out what the issue was. And I can't recall whether, in that first meeting with Colonel North, that it was clear that Hawk missiles were involved. But my recollection is that was clear that some kinds of weapons were involved. ... [Robert C. McFarlane was then the national security adviser and Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North was a national security aide.]

Mr. Liman: Now, admiral, did there come a time in connection with this transaction when the CIA sent over to you a proposed finding for the president to sign?



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## SCIENCE

## A Rocket to Strike Lightning

By John Noble Wilford  
New York Times Service

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla. — Like latter-day Ben Franklin sending aloft rockets instead of kites, a team of 30 scientists is preparing to take aim at thunderclouds this week to extract powerful bolts of electricity as part of a far-reaching study of the causes and effects of lightning.

The lightning research program, sponsored by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, will be doing deliberately what launchers of an Atlas-Centaur rocket did inadvertently earlier this year. The scientists will be sending their rockets up to trigger lightning. Instead of using a key on a kite string, in the Franklin manner, the scientists will be firing three-foot (one-meter) rockets, trailing a 2,100-foot wire, into the clouds. Each rocket, like a key or lightning rod, should attract the strong negative electric charge in the cloud and thus trigger a lightning stroke.

An array of cameras, radio receivers and sensors will monitor the rocket-triggered lightning to give scientists what they hope will be a better understanding of the nature of lightning, how to protect against it and how to predict when and where it is most likely to strike.

Physicists who have made a career of studying lightning concede there is still much to learn. Lightning may well have sparked the chemical evolution of life on earth. It probably brought fire to early humans. It kills or injures many people each year and causes forest fires and other extensive property damage. Yet, for all the theories, the exact process of generating lightning remains a mystery.

Although NASA is immediately concerned with protecting its launching facilities here at the Kennedy Space Center and its space vehicles as they take off or land, the research is also expected to have applications in aviation, communications and power transmission lines as well as weather forecasting. Several universities, private industry and other government agencies are participating. French scientists are joining the effort.

This is the fifth summer of such research, and scientists had already learned enough to have prevented the Atlas-Centaur accident, according to space agency investigators.

The unmanned rocket took off and triggered a lightning bolt, which scrambled the vehicle's electronics. The rocket and its communications satellite, a \$160 million package tumbling out of control, were destroyed on a command from the ground.

William Jaffris, the NASA supervisor of the research program, said: "We have a forecast problem. We need a better warning system that tells us lightning is close to us."

Some of the researchers will be monitoring electrical properties of the atmosphere on such days, but they will focus on conditions just before, during and after a rocket-triggered lightning stroke.

The launching pad for the small rockets presents a stark contrast to the huge shuttle towers eight miles to the south. It is a simple, unpainted wooden platform standing a few feet from the aptly named Mosquito Lagoon. The control center is housed at the edge of a nearby piney woods, in a mustard-colored caboose, dismantled by the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad.

Scientists go on "alert" for a test any afternoon when the electric potential in the atmosphere, as monitored by ground detectors, reaches a negative or positive charge of 1,000 volts per meter. A fair-weather electric field is usually no more than 200 volts.

The diesel generator outside the caboose is switched on. The storm could cause disturbances in power from commercial lines, and the scientists must have a steady current for their instruments. Rockets are installed in the metal cylinders on the platform ready to fire. "If natural lightning occurs in the vicinity, we stop," Mr. Jaffris said. "Can't trigger it if it's already occurred."

As soon as meters show a negative atmospheric charge of 3,000 to 4,000 volts, a "triggerable field," the 10-second countdown begins on the command of the French launching controller.

The firings are scheduled to continue through September. For the first time, some of the rockets will be launched from a raft in the lagoon to establish a data base for the probability of a lightning strike to objects on water.

More often than not the rocket creates a bolt of lightning. When the rocket enters the lower layers of a thundercloud, where the negative charge is concentrated, it draws a massive flow of electricity down the wire. The current is so strong it vaporizes the wire. The downward negative current connects with the

positive charge propagated from the ground, completing the circuit and creating the crackling flash of brilliant light known as a lightning bolt.

Several researchers will concentrate on analyzing the bolt itself. Sensors at the platform will monitor the strength and oscillations of the current in the lightning. A "streak camera" developed by scientists at the State University of New York at Albany will photograph the lightning at various stages to help determine the velocity, magnitude and structure of the visible channel of electricity.

Other instruments on the ground, an infrared spectrometer and ultraviolet and visible radiometers, will examine the dimensions and physical properties of the plasma, or electrified gases, in the luminous channel known as a lightning stroke. The experiment, directed by Charles Weidman of the University of Arizona, will investigate the temperatures, electron density and cooling mechanism of the luminous channel.

An array of recording instruments will monitor the sounds of thunder in an effort to learn what causes the various claps and booms. "We're still at the stage of trying to understand the physical properties of lightning," said Philip Krider, a physicist at the University of Arizona who is participating in the research program. "Next we want to find out how lightning begins and forms."

Improvements in the ability to forecast lightning could depend on the results of experiments to determine electrical conditions in storm clouds prior to a lightning strike.

Dr. Krider's group, seeking to learn how clouds become electrified, has installed sensors in the ground to measure electric current flowing from the atmosphere to the ground under a thunderstorm. The measurements will be analyzed to see how strong the currents are, how they change with time, what happens to them when a rocket causes a lightning strike or when it does not. One aim is to learn how to interpret ground currents as indicators of lightning potential.

Several techniques are being tested to determine pre-lightning conditions in clouds. French scientists plan to continue research, begun last year, using a set of widely spaced radio receivers to detect static inside a cloud and, through a triangulation technique known as interferometry, locate its source. Further analysis could reveal the actual initiation process for lightning and

thus lead to an early-warning system for forecasters.

Scientists from NASA and the University of Florida will test a similar approach using antennas to measure the time of arrival of electromagnetic pulses. From these data they hope to determine the precise source of lightning activity. The knowledge could give forecasters a method for predicting lightning at least 20 minutes before the event.

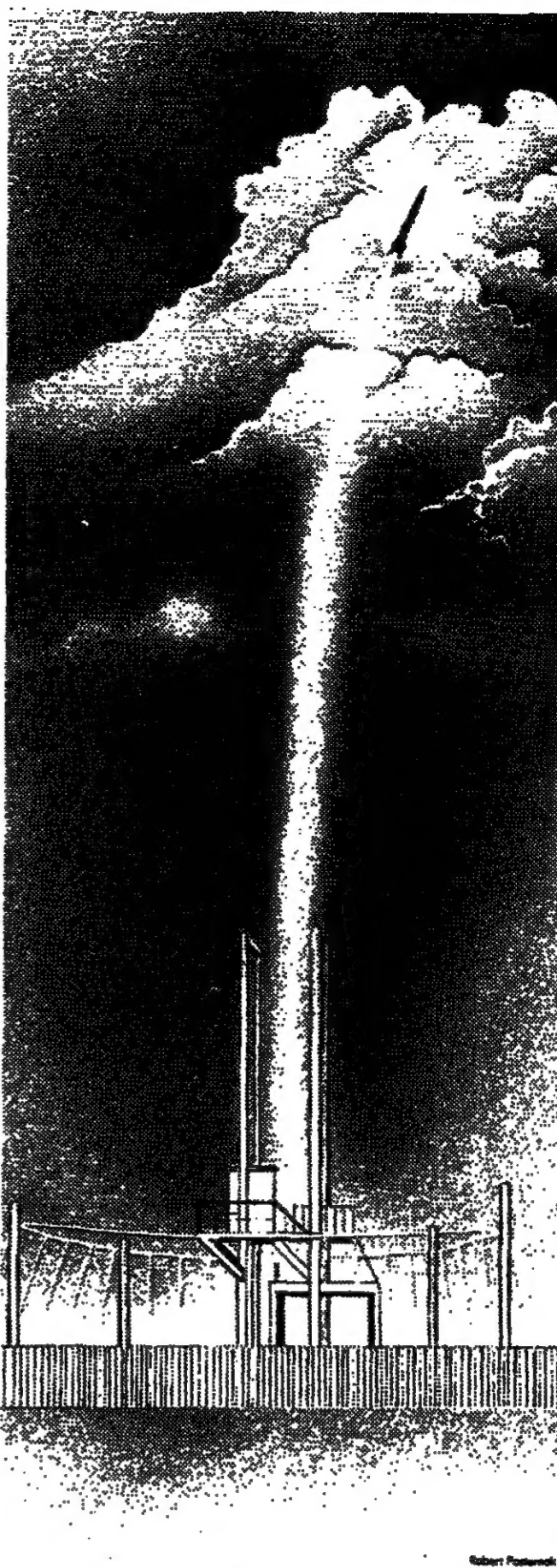
An additional objective of the program involves testing the latest devices to protect against the effects of lightning strokes. Each bolt triggered by a rocket, for example, will strike a wire cage at the launching pad. This is a mockup of the lightning protection systems that surround facilities at the space center, such as fuel tanks and electronics units. NASA researchers want to know how well the complex of grounding wires shields against a known surge of electricity.

A regular electric power line also runs through the area of the launching pad so that engineers for the Electric Power Research Institute can test the effectiveness of new protective devices and learn how to design others.

In similar tests in previous summers, lightning was also directed to strike both buried and overhead telephone lines and to strike the fuselage of an aircraft suspended at the launching pad. Last year scientists from Lawrence Livermore Laboratories used the rocket-induced lightning to verify the effectiveness of a "lightning proof" canister designed to contain the triggering devices for underground nuclear tests in Nevada. The tests confirmed that the canister was invulnerable to the effects of lightning either to set off a detonation accidentally or to disable the triggering system, the engineers reported.

The small rockets going up to create lightning might well be the only ones launched at the Kennedy Space Center this summer, because of the lightning that struck the Atlas-Centaur rocket shortly after liftoff March 26. The final report by the accident investigation board, which is expected this month, will establish stricter weather rules for launchings, some of which could depend on the results of this summer's research program.

Meanwhile, another Atlas-Centaur that was to have been launched this month, and is the only NASA mission planned for the rest of the year, has been grounded indefinitely, pending modification to afford greater protection against lightning.



## IN BRIEF

## Russians Selling Space Photographs

THE SOVIET Union is stepping up plans to market photographs taken from satellites in space that have better resolution than those offered commercially in the West, according to Western space experts and Soviet officials. The initiative comes amid moves by the U.S. government to restrict such civilian operations for fear that high-resolution space photographs will reveal military secrets.

A Russian trade organization called Soyuzkarta has already sold photographs taken by Soviet spacecraft, according to a recent article in Izvestia that quoted the Soviet Union's chief cartographer, V. Yashchenko. He said Syria had made one purchase and that Australia, Kuwait, Angola, North Korea, Vietnam and East Germany had expressed interest.

The Soviet space photographs have a resolution as high as six meters, meaning that at best they can reveal objects of a size measuring six-by-six meters (19.6 by 19.6 feet) on Earth. In contrast, a French civil satellite called SPOT has a resolution of about 10 meters, and the American satellite system Landsat has a resolution of 30 meters.

## Saving Frescoes in Nefertari's Tomb

ONE OF the more spectacular tombs of ancient Egypt, the 3,200-year-old burial chamber of Nefertari, Ramses II's favorite wife, has undergone emergency repairs by an international team of scientists and art restorers. They applied several thousand strips of gauze and rice paper to hold together the flaking wall paintings until a comprehensive restoration is begun on this imperiled monument of the ancient pharaohs.

The wall paintings, the most spectacular feature of the tomb, portray Nefertari in vivid colors as a woman of great elegance adorned with elaborate jewelry and garments. But investigators found that about 20 percent of the murals have been lost to dampness and decay. The remaining murals suffered peeling paint and loose plaster. Paolo Mora, an Italian art conservator who directed repairs, said the treatments were reversible and would have no effect on later, more comprehensive work.

## Sugar May Affect Immune Defenses

TOO MUCH sugar in the blood may depress a person's immune defenses by distorting the chemistry of antibodies, a Japanese scientist has concluded after a study that compared diabetics with other adults. It is often observed that diabetic patients are abnormally susceptible to infection, but the reasons for this condition are unknown. Recent studies have shown that sugar molecules tend to be incorporated abnormally into many proteins of diabetes, including the blood pigment hemoglobin.

Dr. Hisetaki Kanetsugu of Tokai University School of Medicine wondered if this same abnormal glycosylation — incorporation of sugar — might be a factor in the depressed immunity of diabetics, particularly those whose blood sugar levels were not well-controlled. He tested this hypothesis by a study of 35 adult diabetics and 14 non-diabetics and found that antibodies, the immune defense proteins, were indeed "sugared," in diabetics. The evidence, reported in Diabetes, a journal of the American Diabetes Association, indicated that the abnormal sugaring of the antibodies did indeed compromise their function in defending against infection.

## Full-Time Work and Motherhood

FIRST-BORN children whose mothers worked full time in the child's first year may be less responsive to their mothers than those whose mothers stayed at home, a study has found.

Forty-seven percent of first-born children of working mothers demonstrated unresponsive behavior toward them, the researchers said. Among first-born children of mothers who stayed at home, the figure was 25 percent. The study involved middle-class children, and those whose mothers worked were cared for at home by a non-relative, said Dr. Peter Barglow, an associate professor of psychiatry at the University of Chicago who was one of the authors. The study confirms previous findings among infants in poor families.

The study, whose results will be published next month in Child Development, was conducted by researchers at the University of Chicago and the University of Illinois at Chicago.

New York Times Service

NYSE Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NYSE	49147	289 1/2	289 1/2	+ 1/2
AT&T	45280	24 3/4	24 3/4	+ 1/4
IBM	35210	101 1/4	101 1/4	+ 1/4
WAL	31214	3 1/4	3 1/4	+ 1/4
WMT	27719	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4
WU	27719	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4
WU	27719	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4
WU	27719	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4
WU	27719	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4
WU	27719	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4

Market Sales				
NYSE 3 a.m. volume	175,903,000			
NYSE 3 a.m. volume	175,903,000			
NYSE 3 a.m. volume	175,903,000			
NYSE 3 a.m. volume	175,903,000			
NYSE 3 a.m. volume	175,903,000			

NYSE Index				
High	Low	Close	Today	3 P.M.
Composite	289 1/2	289 1/2	289 1/2	289 1/2
Industrials	289 1/2	289 1/2	289 1/2	289 1/2
Finance	289 1/2	289 1/2	289 1/2	289 1/2
Utilities	289 1/2	289 1/2	289 1/2	289 1/2

NYSE Closing				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NYSE	49147	289 1/2	289 1/2	+ 1/2
AT&T	45280	24 3/4	24 3/4	+ 1/4
IBM	35210	101 1/4	101 1/4	+ 1/4
WAL	31214	3 1/4	3 1/4	+ 1/4
WMT	27719	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4

AMEX Diary				
Class	Prev.	Today	3 P.M.	Chg.
Advanced	289 1/2	289 1/2	289 1/2	+ 1/2
Declined	289 1/2	289 1/2	289 1/2	+ 1/2
Unchanged	289 1/2	289 1/2	289 1/2	+ 1/2
Total Issues	289 1/2	289 1/2	289 1/2	+ 1/2
New Issues	289 1/2	289 1/2	289 1/2	+ 1/2

NASDAQ Index				
Class	Prev.	Today	3 P.M.	Chg.
Composite	289 1/2	289 1/2	289 1/2	+ 1/2
Industrials	289 1/2	289 1/2	289 1/2	+ 1/2
Finance	289 1/2	289 1/2	289 1/2	+ 1/2
Utilities	289 1/2	289 1/2	289 1/2	+ 1/2

AMEX Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AMEX	49147	289 1/2	289 1/2	+ 1/2
AT&T	45280	24 3/4	24 3/4	+ 1/4
IBM	35210	101 1/4	101 1/4	+ 1/4
WAL	31214	3 1/4	3 1/4	+ 1/4
WMT	27719	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/4

AMEX Stock Index				
High	Low	Close	Today	3 P.M.
Composite	289 1/2	289 1/2	289 1/2	289 1/2
Industrials	289 1/2	289 1/2	289 1/2	289 1/2
Finance	289 1/2	289 1/2	289 1/2	289 1/2

Dow Jones Bond Averages				
Class	Prev.	Today	3 P.M.	Chg.
Advanced	289 1/2	289 1/2	289 1/2	+ 1/2
Declined	289 1/2	289 1/2	289 1/2	+ 1/2
Unchanged	289 1/2	289 1/2	289 1/2	+ 1/2

NYSE Diary				
Class	Prev.	Today	3 P.M.	Chg.
Advanced	289 1/2	289 1/2	289 1/2	+ 1/2
Declined	289 1/2	289 1/2	289 1/2	+ 1/2
Unchanged	289 1/2	289 1/2	289 1/2	+ 1/2

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.				
Buy	Sell	Vol.	Price	Chg.
July 14	289 1/2	289 1/2	289 1/2	+ 1/2
July 15	289 1/2	289 1/2	289 1/2	+ 1/2
July 16	289 1/2	289 1/2	289 1/2	+ 1/2
July 17	289 1/2	289 1/2	289 1/2	+ 1/2

Dow Jones Averages				
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NYSE	49147	289 1/2	289 1/2	+ 1/2
AMEX	49147	289 1/2	289 1/2	+ 1/2
NASDAQ	49147	289 1/2	289 1/2	+ 1/2

Standard & Poor's Index				
Class	Prev.	Today	3 P.M.	Chg.
Advanced	289 1/2	289 1/2	289 1/2	+ 1/2
Declined	289 1/2	289 1/2	289 1/2	+ 1/2
Unchanged	289 1/2	289 1/2	289 1/2	+ 1/2

Previous NASDAQ Diary				
Class	Prev.	Today	3 P.M.	Chg.
Advanced	289 1/2	289 1/2	289 1/2	+ 1/2
Declined	289 1/2	289 1/2	289 1/2	+ 1/2
Unchanged	289 1/2	289 1/2	289 1/2	+ 1/2

AMEX Stock Index				
High	Low	Close	Today	3 P.M.
Composite	289 1/2	289 1/2	289 1/2	289 1/2
Industrials	289 1/2	289 1/2	289 1/2	289 1/2
Finance	289 1/2	289 1/2	289 1/2	289 1/2

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE Stk. 100 High Low Close Quot. Chg.				
12	12	12	12	12
12	12	12	12	12
12	12	12	12	12
12	12	12	12	12
12	12	12	12	12
12	12	12	12	12
12	12	12	12	12
12	12	12	12	12
12	12	12	12	12
12	12	12	12	12

Dow Up Slightly in Active Trade				
NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange ended narrowly mixed Wednesday, according to preliminary figures, after a session day that saw the Dow Jones industrial average ease an early loss, move sharply higher and then give up most of that advance.				
The Dow closed 2.39 higher at 2,483.74. On Tuesday the index soared 28.38 Tuesday to a record high of 2,481.35. In early trading, it dropped 15 points, then advanced to a 14-point gain.				
At 3 P.M., declines led advancing issues by less than a 6-7 ratio. Volume amounted to about 175.9 million shares, up from 154.7 million in the same period Tuesday.				
Prices were mixed in active trading of American Stock Exchange issues.				
Analysts said that foreign demand for stocks and speculation about a lowering of the prime rate to 8 percent from 8.25 percent helped the market ease initial losses.				
To advance, the stock market sidestepped a falling dollar, plunging bonds, and soaring oil prices.				
The dollar and the bond market retreated early in the day, after the government reported the U.S. merchandise trade deficit for May widened to \$14.4 billion from a \$13.32 billion shortfall in April.				
The trade deficit figure was on the high side of economists' expectations and far above the \$11 billion figure cited in rumors circulating on Wall Street Monday.				
A smaller number would have been considered positive for stocks because it would have				

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE Stk. 100 High Low Close Quot. Chg.				
12	12	12	12	12
12	12	12	12	12
12	12	12	12	12
12	12	12	12	12
12	12	12	12	12
12	12	12	12	12
12	12	12	12	12
12	12	12	12	12
12	12	12	12	12
12	12	12	12	12

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE Stk. 100 High Low Close Quot. Chg.				
12	12	12	12	12
12	12	12	12	12
12	12	12	12	12
12	12	12	12	12
12	12	12	12	12
12	12	12	12	12
12	12	12	12	12
12	12	12	12	12
12	12	12	12	12
12	12	12	12	12

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE Stk. 100 High Low Close Quot. Chg.				
12	12	12	12	12
12	12	12	12	12
12	12	12	12	12
12	12	12	12	12
12	12	12	12	12
12	12	12	12	12
12	12	12	12	12
12	12	12	12	12
12	12	12	12	12
12	12	12	12	12

Close	Chg.	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.
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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

12 Month	St	Close
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[illegible][illegible]

12 Month Low		12 Month High		Vol.		PE		Div.		Yield		Close		Change	
Low	High	Low	High	Vol.	PE	Div.	Yield	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High
4 1/4	4 3/4	10 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2
25 1/2	26 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2	29 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2	32 1/2	33 1/2	34 1/2	35 1/2	36 1/2	37 1/2	38 1/2	39 1/2	40 1/2
40 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2	44 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2	52 1/2	53 1/2	54 1/2	55 1/2
15 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2	26 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2	29 1/2	30 1/2
10 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2
10 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2
10 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2
10 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2
10 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2
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10 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2
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Net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes listed on Invesco Inc. The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (r) - quarterly; (3) - irregular.

<b>AL-AL GROUP</b>		
(1) Al-Al Group S.A.	\$ 286.96	
<b>ALFA FINANCIAL GROUP</b>		
Maritimo House 200 N. 4th Avenue		
(1) Alfa Financial Gr.	\$ 110.08	
<b>BANK JULIUS BAER &amp; CO. LBS.</b>		
(1) Bank	\$F 196.70	
(1) Bank	\$F 197.20	
(1) Bank	\$F 197.70	
(1) Bank	\$F 198.20	
(1) Bank	\$F 198.70	
(1) Bank	\$F 199.20	
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DM - Deutsche Marks; SF - Belgium Francs; CS - Canadian Dollars; FF - French Francs; FL - Dutch Florin; LF - Luxembourg Francs; ECU - European Currency Unit; p-peso: SF - Swiss Francs; Y-sen: AS - Australian Dollars; L-Li - Italian Lira; c-cedi: + - Other Prices (in italics) N.A. - Not Available; N.C. - Not Communicated; o - New; s - suspended; S/S - Stock Split; - Ex-Dividend \*\* - Ex-Rts @ Other Price (in italics) P - Parity; + - Amended

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## BankAmerica Renews Japan Appeal

**TOKYO**—BankAmerica Corp. has called a meeting here on Friday to solicit help from Japanese investors in its \$350 million plan to raise capital, financial sources said.

The BankAmerica vice chairman, Frank N. Newman, invited some 40 companies representing life insurance and other types of insurance in order to explain the \$100 million convertible preferred stock issue the company plans to

use to boost its weakened equity base, the sources said.

Some major securities companies also were invited as prospective underwriters. BankAmerica reportedly held a similar meeting with Japanese banks last month.

A spokesman for BankAmerica declined comment but confirmed that Mr. Newman was in Tokyo.

The sources said Japanese insurance companies are generally re-

maintaining noncommittal until they learn the details.

Last month, Mr. Newman asked 23 Japanese commercial banks to buy \$350 million in securities, comprising \$250 million in subordinated capital notes and \$100 million of convertible preferred stock.

Banking sources said BankAmerica later expressed hope that Japanese banks would buy the subordinated notes and insurance companies the preferred stock.

Specific terms of the planned preferred stock issue are not known, but a document circulated to banks by Mr. Newman last month showed the convertible preferred stock would carry a dividend rate equivalent to three-month London interbank offered rate plus an undecided premium.

There will be no sinking fund for the preferred stock, which will have 10-year warrants attached to buy BankAmerica common stock, the document said.

It also said a fixed-rate alternative was possible on the planned stock issue and that BankAmerica was open to raising funds in yen, if that was desirable to the Japanese.

Most Japanese banks still remain noncommittal because participation could undermine efforts to boost primary capital, banking sources said.

Banks would be required to deduct the value of such subordinated notes from their primary capital under regulations proposed by U.S. and British authorities.

Many Japanese banks are sympathetic toward BankAmerica's financial plight, but they will remain reluctant to participate in the subordinated note issue unless the capital adequacy problem is settled, the banking sources said.

## Foreign Banks Find Sweden Tough to Crack

**STOCKHOLM**—Foreign banks leaped at the chance to open subsidiaries in Sweden when banking laws were eased last year, but many are already licking their wounds, with one withdrawal already announced.

Banque Paribas, one of five French banks to enter the Swedish market, said in May it was closing its subsidiary after posting a loss of 3 million Swedish kronor (about \$466,000) in 1986. But it will maintain a representative office.

Other international bankers say that a management shake-up is under way at Credit Lyonnais that could lead to its withdrawal.

But the deputy managing director, Benoît Nusbaumer, said, "There is absolutely no question of reducing our presence here."

"It is a difficult market and the picture is not that rosy, but we have good reasons to stay."

He declined to comment on any management changes.

However, one French banker, who declined to be named, said, "There will be other casualties. There are far too many French banks in the market."

The seven other banks that applied for licenses from the Swedish Treasury in January 1986 are Norwegian, Finnish and American. They also have

found it tough, although Norway's Den norske Creditbank and Christiania Bank did show modest profits at the end of 1986.

Den norske's managing director, Arne Silvdahl, said that his bank's pretax profit of 302 million kronor resulted partly from the bank's decision to concentrate resources on the domestic Swedish market, and make use of Sweden's booming capital markets to increase narrow profit margins.

"We are building up our loan portfolio," he said, "but it is a very tough, competitive area because profit margins are so small. You need to know what sectors to concentrate on."

The managing director of Citibank's operation, Bo Hammerich, agreed that the market was extremely tight. "This is a highly competitive, high-cost environment," he said, "but Citibank's commitment to Sweden is serious and long-term."

"It is extremely unusual for a bank to be profitable in its first year of operations," he added. "We view Sweden as a long-term investment."

The attraction of Sweden for foreign banks, apart from its cash-rich corporate sector, is a rapidly expanding credit market, foreign bankers say.

But they said that Japanese and British banks were unlikely to try to enter the market until Swedish banking laws are further relaxed.

## Salomon Loses the 'Father' Of Mortgage Securities

**Los Angeles Times Service**

**NEW YORK**—Lewis Ranieri, revered as the father of the mortgage securities market and regarded by many as heir apparent to the chairman of Salomon Bros., John H. Gutfreund, has resigned from the investment bank to "pursue private entrepreneurial interests."

His surprise resignation Tuesday was viewed as a setback for Salomon, whose dominance of that key segment of the securities business is already being attacked by competitors such as First Boston Corp.

Salomon's supremacy in mortgage-backed securities is expected to be further threatened by the loss of Mr. Ranieri.

"I about fell out of my chair when I heard the news," said Barry Friedberg, a Merrill Lynch vice president. "On Wall Street, he's a legendary figure."

Mr. Ranieri, a 40-year-old New York native, started with Salomon Bros. 19 years ago as a \$70-a-week mail clerk and worked his way up, becoming vice chairman last year.

In the interim, he took a nearly nonexistent business, the conversion of home mortgages to securities, and built it into a hugely profitable operation that transformed the mortgage-lending business. Today, every Wall Street investment house is in the mortgage-backed securities business.

Although Mr. Ranieri's departure coincides with reports of massive losses in bond trading for most Wall Street investment companies, including Salomon, analysts said that the timing was probably coincidence.

Many consider it more likely that Mr. Ranieri and Mr. Gutfreund parted ways over the company's direction. But that speculation was dismissed as "unfounded" by Salomon's managing director, Robert Salomon.

Mr. Ranieri was quoted by some of his Wall Street colleagues Tuesday as having remarked recently, "You can only get so rich."

"He is just tired of the race and wants to do other things," one Wall Street acquaintance said.

## Axel Springer Posts Record Profits for 1986

**BERLIN**—Axel Springer Verlag AG, the West German newspaper and magazine group, posted a record profit by the parent company of 94.5 million Deutsche marks (\$51.4 million) in 1986 after reporting 61 million DM the year before, said Peter Tamm, the management board chairman.

He said the company would propose an unchanged 12 DM dividend. Revenue in 1986 rose by 185 million marks to 2.66 billion.

Revenue in the first half of 1987 was 4.5 percent above the same period last year.

Balance sheet profit stayed near 1986 levels, he added, giving no further details.

Responding to recent press reports, Mr. Tamm read a statement: "The LHM and Springer Capital Far East by the Munich-based publishing group."

tor, Leo Kirch, said that Mr. Kirch had informed other major shareholders and the supervisory board that he wanted to raise his stake in the company from a current 10 percent of share capital.

**Standard Chartered Sells First Capital Stake**

**SINGAPORE**—The Singapore branch of Standard Chartered Bank PLC said Wednesday it had sold its 16.7 percent stake in a local investment firm, First Capital Corp. Ltd., for 62.7 million Singapore dollars (\$29.6 million).

It said its 27.28 million shares in First Capital were placed with two brokerages, G. K. Goh Securities Ltd. and Kinross Capital Far East.

Mr. Tamm denied West German media reports that Mr. Kirch already had 26.10 percent of the company. The statement said Mr. Kirch was conferring with other large shareholders, the heirs of founder Axel Springer who hold 26.1 percent and Burda Verwaltungen KG with 24.9 percent, to cooperate on publishing and television within the Springer group.

The Springer heirs and the supervisory board member, Wilhelm Christians, who is also joint chief executive of Deutsche Bank AG, already had agreed to the suggestion, Mr. Kirch said.

The newspaper business accounted for 65.5 percent of the total 1986 revenue, a rise of 7.4 percent, and magazines accounted for 24.2 percent, up 2.4 percent.

## Grundig Has First Profit In 4 Years

**FURTH, West Germany**—The electronics group Grundig AG said Wednesday it returned to profitability in the year ended March 31, posting a group net of 110 million Deutsche marks (\$59.7 million) after three years of losses.

Grundig, which is controlled by Philips NV of the Netherlands, had group losses of 49 million DM the previous year, 185 million DM in 1984-85 and 286 million DM in 1983-84.

Revenue rose 7 percent in the year ended in March, to 3.1 billion DM from 2.9 billion DM. Grundig's managing board chairman, Hermann Koning, said. He attributed the increase in part to the World Cup soccer matches last year, which raised television sales.

Another managing board member, Pieter de Jong, said that increased productivity and investment also contributed to Grundig's return to profitability.

Mr. Koning said that the company would have to persevere with efforts to automate and restructure its operations to keep up with fierce competition from the Far East.

Grundig has redesigned its videocassette recorder plant in Langwasser, West Germany, and has begun efforts to increase capacity at television plants in Langwasser and Vienna. Mr. de Jong said.

## TRANSPACIFIC FUND

société anonyme

14, rue Aldringen - Luxembourg  
Registered Office Section B N° 8576

### NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

The Annual General Meeting of shareholders of TRANSPACIFIC FUND will be held at its registered office, 14, Rue Aldringen, Luxembourg, on Tuesday, July 28th, 1987 at 11.00 a.m. to discuss and vote upon the following agenda:

1. The report of the Board of Directors for the financial period ended 31st March 1987;
2. The report of the auditor;
3. The accounts for the financial period ended 31st March 1987;
4. The allocation of the net profits, and the determination of amount and date of payment of the dividend;
5. Quibus of the directors and the auditor for the financial period ended 31st March 1987;
6. Statutory nominations;
7. Renewal of the directors' mandates;
8. Other matters.

The resolutions on the agenda of the Annual General Shareholders Meeting do not require a specific quorum and will be adopted if approved by a majority of the shares present or represented.

To attend the Annual General Shareholders Meeting of July 28th, 1987 the names of owners of registered shares should be recorded in the company's register of stockholders five working days prior to the Meeting and owners of bearer shares should deposit their shares at least five working days prior to the meeting with one of the following banks:

- Banque de Neufville, Schlumberger, Mallet  
3, Avenue Hoche, Paris 8<sup>e</sup>
- Algemeene Bank Nederland N.V.  
32, Vijzelstraat, Amsterdam
- Bank Moes & Hoep N.V.  
548, Herengracht, Amsterdam C
- Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.  
14, Rue Aldringen, Luxembourg
- Société Bancaire Barclays (Suisse) S.A.  
2, Boulevard de Théâtre, Genève.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

## LLOYDS EUROFINANCE N.V.

Copies of the audited accounts of Lloyds Eurofinance N.V. for the year ended 31st December, 1986, are now available from:—

THE SECRETARY, LLOYDS BANK PLC.  
71 Lombard Street, London EC3P 3BS

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## CORPORATE FINANCE ASSET MANAGEMENT AND INVESTMENT BANKING

IMI is the leader in Italian corporate finance, specializing in medium and long-term credit. The IMI Group is also a leader in merchant banking, personal financial services and asset management. Because of this, our clients can take advantage of a unique combination of corporate financial services of the highest quality (including commercial banking, security and equity investment and capital market

### Consolidated Highlights at March 31, 1987.

(Dollars in millions)

Outstanding loans	21,959
Assets under management	18,538
Shareholders' equity	2,940
Allowances for losses	562
Net income	465

(I.U.S. \$ - 1,286.9 lire)

services). In establishing its presence in the international markets the IMI Group has formed merchant banking subsidiaries in the United Kingdom - IMI Capital Markets (UK) Ltd. - and in the United States - IMI Capital Markets USA Corp. These subsidiaries, as well as a range of other subsidiaries, are controlled by IMI International S.A., Luxembourg (whose capital amounts to \$ 250 million).

**ISTITUTO MOBILIARE ITALIANO**  
Head Office in Rome, Viale dell'Arte, 25

These securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

New Issue

June 1987



## Repap Enterprises Corporation Inc.

**Cdn. \$79,062,500**

5,500,000 Subordinate Voting Shares

**Price: Cdn. \$14.375 per share**

2,000,000 Shares Offered Internationally by:

Burns Fry Limited	Crédit Lyonnais	Deutsche Bank Capital Markets Limited	Enskilda Securities Skandinaviska Enskilda Limited
Swiss Bank Corporation International Limited	Lévesque, Beaubien Inc.	Wood Gundy Inc.	
Geoffrion, Leclerc Inc.	Richardson Greenshields of Canada (U.K.) Limited		

3,500,000 Shares Offered in Canada by:

Burns Fry Limited	Lévesque, Beaubien Inc.	Richardson Greenshields of Canada Limited
Pemberton Houston Willoughby	Geoffrion, Leclerc Inc.	Wood Gundy Inc.
Bell Gouinlock Inc.		



Via The Associated Press

Symbol	High	Low	Stock	Chg.
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### Floating-Rate Notes

Issuer/Mod.	Country Name	Alt. Asset	Issuer/Mod.
Munich-Koenig			

[illegible]

Weekly net asset value  
Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.  
on July 13, 1987: U.S. \$183.95  
Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

**ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia** — Fifty countries, at a meeting of their foreign ministers here next week, will probably ask their governments to waive the region's total debt, estimated at about \$200 billion, an Organization of Unity official said Wednesday.

Although countries in the region have previously asked their creditors for additional grace periods or repayment delays, this would be the first time they would be requesting to be freed from their debts, said the official, who declined to be named. He said there was a growing concern among African countries that the world community could no longer honor its debt obligations.

[illegible]

Pounds Sterling	
100.00	100.00
99.90	100.00
99.80	100.00
99.70	100.00
99.60	100.00
99.50	100.00
99.40	100.00
99.30	100.00
99.20	100.00
99.10	100.00
99.00	100.00
98.90	100.00
98.80	100.00
98.70	100.00
98.60	100.00
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Deutsche Marks	
Fischer/Muller	
Austria 98	
Sik Grace 92/98 (Den)	4%
Bank 93 (Den)	4%
Belgium 97 (Den)	190%
Centralbank 95 (Den)	4%
Colson	
Coupon	
Fixed	
Risk	
Asset	

Sweden 96 (Dom)	41%	20-30	96.90	97.15
CAC 92	41/32		96.80	97.13
Danmark (1 Stars) 98		21-29	99.91	99.98
Switzerland 99 (Dom)	41%	20-29	100.00	100.00
CAC 92 (Dom)	41%	20-29	100.00	100.00
Ireland 97 (Dom)	41%	20-29	100.00	100.00
Ireland 98 Stars 2.98	41%	20-29	100.00	100.00
Albionland 100 (Dom)	41%	20-29	100.00	100.00
St. Martin 97 to Coo	24%	09-29	97.25	97.97
Romelia 96 (Dom)	4	27-28	97.25	97.75
Sweden 97 (Dom)	4.00%	14-19	99.88	99.85
	34%	20-21	100.00	100.00

Japanese Yen	
Isuzu/Maxi	Cougar Next Mid 4400
Col 97 Yen	4% 22.70 99.90 100.00
Cr Panther Aug97 Yen	4% 20.00 100.00 100.00

E.C.U.	
Isuzu/Maxi	Cougar Next Mid 4400
Col 97 Yen	4% 22.70 99.90 100.00
Cr Panther Aug97 Yen	4% 20.00 100.00 100.00



## CURRENCY MARKETS

## DOLLAR: Wider Trade Deficit Knocks Down Currency

(Continued from first finance page)  
cit had "turned the corner" and was beginning to shrink.  
The Reagan administration sought to maintain that stance Wednesday. Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige asserted that the trade deficit was improving despite "occasional monthly setbacks."

But that did little to boost the dollar or ease the market's disappointment. A flurry of rumors Tuesday in New York had further lowered expectations of improvement in the trade deficit as well as hopes that the dollar would push up to 1.87 DM.

Rumors in Tuesday's New York trading that the trade deficit would decline to \$11 billion really added to the impact, said a currency dealer for a large West German bank.

"When a figure comes in so far from expectations it causes a lot of excitement," he said. "If you have the wrong position, you must get out as fast as possible."

Dealers said that a free fall in the dollar was unlikely, but that the news had weakened a recent nascent bullishness based on growing confidence in the U.S. economy.

"The market has calmed down

## London Dollar Rates

Currency	Unit	Rate
Deutsche mark	100	1.868
Swiss franc	100	1.488
French franc	100	1.868
Italian lire	1,000	1.868
Spanish peseta	100	1.868

Source: Reuters

since the trade figure, but many people are surprised and disappointed," Mr. McGroarty said. "The deficit was not indicative of a major turning point in the trade situation, which quite a few people were looking for."

"But it really doesn't set a trend either up or down," he said. "We're still in a broad trading range from 1.8250 DM to 1.8500 DM."

Some currency experts said that the dollar's fall demonstrated that much of the market's recent stability came from a fear of coordinated central bank intervention, not economic fundamentals. Others said that the episode highlighted the possibility of further declines.

Friedrich W. Menzel, managing board spokesman for Citibank AG in Frankfurt, said that the market's relative tranquility since a currency accord by six leading industrialized

nations in February "can't be seen as lasting, and the risk of a renewed fall by the dollar should not be underestimated."

The world economic situation "has gotten even more difficult in the past 12 months than it was previously," Mr. Menzel said, noting that economic growth was slowing markedly in trade-surplus countries such as West Germany and Japan.

"There is very limited room for the dollar on the upside," Mr. Menzel said. "The likelihood of a further decline is substantial, and I think we could see 1.70 DM, the historic low since Bretton Woods, tested before the year is out."

He was referring to the 1944 monetary conference in Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, that led to the establishment of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

In earlier trading in Europe, the dollar was fixed in Frankfurt at 1.8490 DM, up from 1.8435 Tuesday, and in Paris at 6.1565 French francs, up from 6.1420 Friday. The Paris market was closed Monday and Tuesday for a holiday.

It closed in Zurich at 1.5242 Swiss francs, down from 1.5403.

## EC Suggests Plan To Narrow Rates Of Excise, VAT

International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — The European Community Commission proposed on Wednesday a sweeping and controversial revision of tax rates that EC consumers pay on a broad array of goods, ranging from cars to caviar to cigarettes.

The Commission's proposal would narrow the varied rates in the 12-member community on excise taxes, which are applied to alcohol, cigarettes and gas, and the value-added taxes applied to most other goods and services.

In Britain, for example, a large number of goods are exempt from the 15 percent VAT. In Italy, some goods are subject to a 38 percent VAT rate. Four nations do not impose excise taxes on wine.

The Commission said such differences have created "unacceptable levels of distortion of competition, diversion of trade, and tax fraud."

## Amid Push for Trade, Soviet Debates Convertibility for Ruble

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union is debating

whether to allow the ruble to be converted into foreign currencies on a limited basis as part of its drive for a wider role in world markets, Western economists say.

The ruble is not traded on world markets and cannot legally be changed into other currencies outside the state system. Complicated procedures must be followed to take just one ruble (worth about \$1.56 at official rates) out of the Soviet Union.

Reform-minded Soviet economists are calling for ruble convertibility in the official press, arguing that such a move would be in line with steps toward economic liberalization introduced by the leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

"The Soviets regard lack of convertibility as a milestone," a Western economist said. "They want to get into international economic forums such as GATT, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, and lack of convertibility is a major obstacle."

But Leonid I. Abalkin, an adviser to Mr. Gorbachev, said this month that the ruble should not be floated until the Soviet economy

is strong enough to avoid a sharp devaluation. He said that convertibility might be allowed in about 15 years.

But Western economists said that the Soviet Union was considering the move because it would make it easier to trade with the West and would boost the international credibility of its economy.

The Western economists anticipate major problems in implementing the change, however.

Some Soviet strategists hope initially to make the ruble convertible into the currencies of the nation's East European allies, the economists said, with convertibility into the dollar and other Western currencies a long-term prospect.

East European countries are skeptical about the proposal, the Western economists added.

Those countries fear that convertibility would result in a devaluation of the Soviet currency that would leave them with billions of useless rubles, limiting their ability to earn Western currency for buying advanced goods.

The ruble is now grossly overvalued, Soviet and Western economists say. On the Moscow black market, it is worth roughly 22 to 26 cents,

or one-sixth to one-seventh of its official price of \$1.56.

Currency rates within Comecon, the Communist trade bloc, are complex. The ruble's official rate against the Hungarian forint and the Polish zloty, for example, does not always relate to the forint's rate against the zloty.

A decision to make the ruble fully convertible into Western currencies also implies a degree of openness to foreign competition that overgrown Soviet industry could not withstand, the Western economists said.

They said that convertibility would be unthinkable without changes in the internal Soviet pricing system. Nearly all prices are state-controlled, with the cost of staples kept artificially low through huge government subsidies.

A freely convertible ruble would unleash a pent-up demand for foreign goods and send many prices soaring, the economists said. Inflation is officially viewed as a menace confined to capitalist economies.

Economists said the Soviet Union, wary of such problems, might consider as a series of limited official devaluations of the ruble as a first step.

## CORONA: U.S. Yuppies Adopt Mexican Beer, Now No. 2 Imported Brew

(Continued from first finance page)  
In southern Florida, Boston and Atlanta, Mr. Alvarez said. "Our plans were more ambitious, but they have been affected by the continued growth of Corona in established markets."

In the 31 states where Corona is available, supplies are being rationed to some distributors, said Michael J. Mazzoni, executive vice president of Barton Brands Ltd., a Chicago-based company that has the rights to import Corona in 25 Western states. Gambirasio and Barton, the beer's two importers, are retaining their U.S. expansion plans until the brewer, Cervecería Modelo SA of Mexico City, steps up production.

Exports began in earnest six years ago, and Corona now commands 11 percent of the U.S. imported-beer market, according to Impact, a New York bulletin for the beverage industry. Corona alone accounted for two-thirds of the growth in national sales of foreign beers last year, surpassing Molson from Canada and Beck's from West Germany, said Jerry Steinman, publisher of Beer Market's Insights, a newsletter published in West Nyack, New York.

Corona's importers expect sales to double again, to 27 million cases this year.

There have been many trendy beers, but nothing to equal this," said Gary Ayers of the Southland Beverage Co. in Fullerton, California. Corona "is still gaining ground," he added. "We keep saying it's peaked. It's got to stop. Right now, it's putting a dent in premium beers like Michelob, Budweiser and Coors."

Domestic brewers and some beer importers concede that they are losing ground to Corona.

"It's got our attention," said Doyle A. Jones, a spokesman for Adolph Coors Co.

The importers of Heineken, the best-selling imported beer, with 29.3 percent of that market, attribute flat sales of their product to a price increase resulting from the weaker dollar. They say they are unconcerned about Corona's gains.

"Anything that goes up that fast will go down just as fast," said Leo Van Munching, whose import company promotes Heineken in the United States. "This is nothing more than Mexican soda pop."

In the stores, Corona costs twice



Mexico's Corona Extra, the second-best-selling imported beer in the United States, served with a wedge of lime at the Marix Tex Mex Playa restaurant in Santa Monica, California.

as much as Budweiser, the best-selling domestically produced beer made by Anheuser-Busch Co., which also makes Michelob. And it costs a few cents more than the popular brew from Heineken NV of the Netherlands. But the Mexican import has displaced Heineken as the No. 1 imported beer in California, Texas and Colorado.

In fact, Corona's popularity is whetting appetites for Mexican beers that have been readily available for 20 years, said Fred Lampe, president of Motezuma Imports Inc. of Irvine, California.

Instead of trying to compete against Corona with the brands it distributes — Dos Equis and Superior — Motezuma has introduced a new beer that tries to capture the good-life image that is part of Corona's appeal, Mr. Lampe said. It is named Hussong's, after a popular cantina in Ensenada, Mexico, and sales in the Western states will reach 300,000 cases this year, he said.

Corona is also benefiting from another phenomenon: America's unflagging taste for ethnic cuisine. Even as Corona is taking a fast grip of the \$44-billion-a-year U.S. beer market, the brew is being sold in other foreign markets, including western Canada and Japan.

"Demand has been increasing so rapidly, it would be virtually im-

possible for any manufacturer to keep up," said Mr. Mazzoni of Barton Brands.

To quench Americans' thirst for Corona, Modelo is considering building a new brewery near the border. That would take three years, so the brewery plans to increase exports from some of its six outlying plants by year's end and to resume its plans to expand in the Eastern states.

The transition from niche product to national brand is far from easy. But once the Corona craze wanes, the beer's success will depend on the marketing clout and savvy of its American importers.

Despite the product shortages that have forced the two importers to cancel promotions in the last three years, a modest \$9 million is being spent on advertising this year because retailers expect marketing support, said Mr. Mazzoni of Barton Brands. The ads, depicting Mexican scenes and Corona's "Cross the Border" slogan, appear in such magazines as Gentlemen's Quarterly and Playboy.

Corona's sales come mostly from bars and restaurants, where it is commonly served with a wedge of lime. But the beer over its success less to its taste than to its image and reverse snobism, one beer expert says.

"Yuppies feel macho drinking a

Mexican peasant beer," explained Michael Jackson, the London-based author of "The World Guide to Beer," a study of international brewers. "Now logically, if they want to drink a working-class beer, they'd drink Pabst," another American brand.

He said Corona had a "low specification," a ranking Mr. Jackson has devised to evaluate beer. In the case of Corona, that means its ingredients include corn syrup instead of 100 percent malted barley, and an aging time of less than three weeks.

"I'm not saying Corona is a worse beer than a lot of cheap American beers," Mr. Jackson said. "I just mark the yuppies for drinking it. They buy a bad beer for a lot of money."

Although Mr. Jackson scorns Corona for tasting like an American beer, another analyst says that quality is exactly why the beer is a hit.

"In many groups, you're not considered 'in' unless you order imported beer," said Robert S. Weinberg, a beer industry market researcher in St. Louis. "But most people don't like the taste of imports. The beers with character are the ones that aren't very big sellers. Corona is the one that tastes the most like domestic beer."

## Wednesday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 3 P.M. New York time.

via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 12 Months High Low 2 P.M. CHG.

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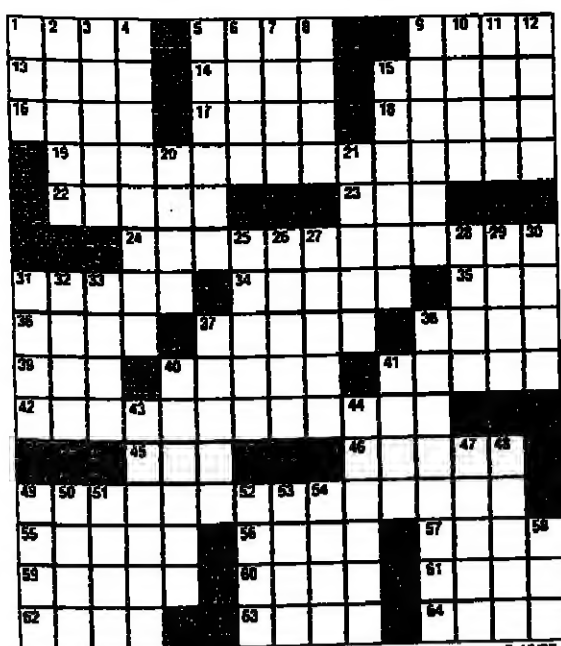
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19 "For" — the  
20 kingdom  
21 First line of a  
22 rhyme  
23 Lobster trick,  
24 e.g.  
25 Half of MIV  
26 Second line of  
27 rhyme  
31 Punctures for  
32 practice  
34 Extraordinary  
35 fellows  
36 Bee follower  
37 Like some  
38 petticoats  
39 Scholars'  
40 collars  
41 River in NW  
42 Spain  
43 Benchley's "Of  
44 Things"  
45 Robe for  
46 Agrippina  
47 Grind one's  
48 teeth

## DOWN

1 "Noi" — long  
2 shot  
3 Clown-faced  
4 sloth  
5 "Humperdink  
6 hit  
7 Literary theft  
8 Ambrosial  
9 drink  
10 "Crazy" bird  
11 Sound from  
12 Norway  
13 "I smell"  
14 "Fuzzy-wuzzy"  
15 had  
16 Agrippina  
17 Grind one's  
18 teeth

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## DENNIS THE MENACE



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## JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

GINVY

VORAB

TUFLAR

WERDOP

Print answer here: \_\_\_\_\_

Yesterday's Jumble: MOSSY USURY DIRTY BEWAL

Answer: What you should gladly find at the end of "a climb up Mt. Everest" — REST

## WEATHER

EUROPE HIGH LOW ASIA HIGH LOW

Area	High	Low	Area	High	Low
Algeria	28	18	China	32	22
Belgium	24	14	India	30	20
France	26	16	Japan	28	18
Germany	24	14	South Korea	26	16
Italy	28	18	Taiwan	28	18
Spain	26	16	Thailand	28	18
UK	24	14	USA	28	18

AFRICA HIGH LOW LATIN AMERICA HIGH LOW

Area	High	Low	Area	High	Low
Algeria	28	18	Argentina	28	18
Belgium	24	14	Brazil	26	16
France	26	16	Canada	28	18
Germany	24	14	USA	28	18
Italy	28	18	South America	26	16
Spain	26	16	Thailand	28	18
UK	24	14	USA	28	18

NORTH AMERICA HIGH LOW MIDDLE EAST HIGH LOW

Area	High	Low	Area	High	Low
Algeria	28	18	China	32	22
Belgium	24	14	India	30	20
France	26	16	Japan	28	18
Germany	24	14	South Korea	26	16
Italy	28	18	Taiwan	28	18
Spain	26	16	Thailand	28	18
UK	24	14	USA	28	18

OCEANIA HIGH LOW

Area	High	Low
Algeria	28	18
Belgium	24	14
France	26	16
Germany	24	14
Italy	28	18
Spain	26	16
UK	24	14

THURSDAY FORECAST: CHANNEL: Choppy, FRANKFURT: Showers.

LONDON: Partly cloudy, 19-24 (44-75). NEW YORK: Partly cloudy, 74-84 (23-93).

PARIS: Partly cloudy, 18-24 (64-75). PORTLAND: Partly cloudy, 54-64 (13-47).

SAN FRANCISCO: Partly cloudy, 54-64 (13-47). SEATTLE: Partly cloudy, 54-64 (13-47).

SINGAPORE: Partly cloudy, 24-34 (75-93). SYDNEY: Partly cloudy, 14-24 (57-75).

TOKYO: Partly cloudy, 14-24 (57-75). WASHINGTON: Partly cloudy, 14-24 (57-75).

YOKOHAMA: Partly cloudy, 14-24 (57-75).

## PEANUTS



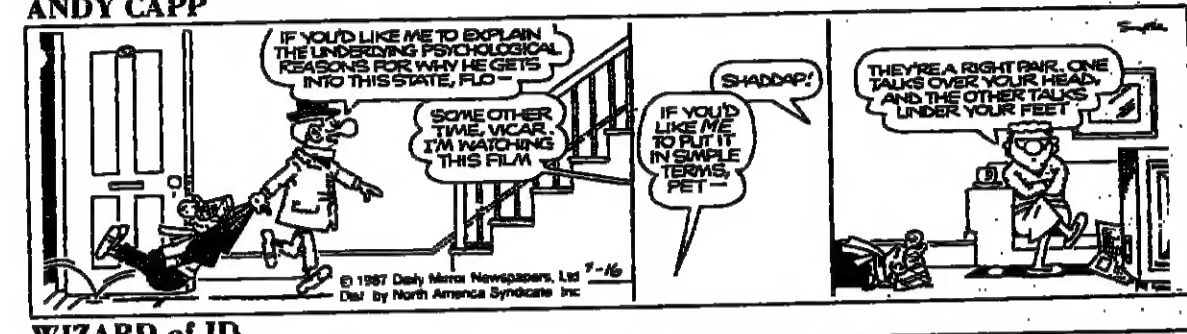
## BLONDIE



## BEETLE BAILEY



## ANDY CAPP



## WIZARD OF ID



## REX MORGAN



## GARFIELD



## World Stock Markets

Via Agence France Presse Closing prices in local currencies, July 15.

Market	Index	Change
Amsterdam	222 317.00	+1.20
Bombay	1000 1000.00	+10.00
Buenos Aires	1000 1000.00	+10.00
Calcutta	1000 1000.00	+10.00
Colon	1000 1000.00	+10.00
Hong Kong	1000 1000.00	+10.00
Kobe	1000 1000.00	+10.00
London	1000 1000.00	+10.00
Manila	1000 1000.00	+10.00
Medan	1000 1000.00	+10.00
Osaka	1000 1000.00	+10.00
Paris	1000 1000.00	+10.00
Rangoon	1000 1000.00	+10.00
Singapore	1000 1000.00	+10.00
Tokyo	1000 1000.00	+10.00
Yokohama	1000 1000.00	+10.00

## BOOKS

## LEV &amp; SONJA:

## The Story of the Tolstoy Marriage

By Louise Smoluchowski. 288 pages. \$19.95. The Putnam Publishing Group Inc., 200 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016.

Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani

In "Parallel Lives" (1983), her eloquent study of five Victorian couples, the scholar and critic Phyllis Cole defined marriage as a kind of "subjectivist fiction with two points of view, often deeply in conflict, sometimes fortuitously congruent." — a contract entered into "because of its narrative appeal, the clear-cut beginnings and endings it offers, the richly complicated middle." As she saw it, happy marriages are those in which both parties "agree on the scenario they are enacting," while unhappy marriages are those in which "two versions of reality" struggle to co-exist.

Looked at in these terms, the 48-year marriage of Lev Tolstoy and Sonya Bers — as they are portrayed in this volume by Louise Smoluchowski — splits into three distinct parts: nearly two decades of shared passion, in which Sonya served as her husband's devoted muse, offering him inspiration, editing assistance and all the comforts of peaceful domesticity; a highly "complicated middle" period in which Lev — he is commonly known by English speakers as Leo — increasingly blamed his marriage for his spiritual doubts and Sonya found her devotion turning into bitterness and resentment; and a final decade, in which a tentative rapprochement, faltered, largely, Smoluchowski argues, through the meddling of outsiders.

Thanks to their own copious diary-keeping and memoir-writing, the Tolstoy's lives together remains one of the most fully documented marriages on record — a fact reflected by the numerous biographies of the novelist and his wife. Though Smoluchowski has stitched her material together into a highly readable narrative, she offers no new insights into the Tolstoy's marriage — or their personalities. Indeed, her account lacks the rich density of detail that distinguished Henri Troyat's insightful study of the writer; and it lacks the sense of intimacy that makes the couple's own diaries so absorbing to read.

Perhaps as a result, the reader of "Lev & Sonya" tends to feel a sense of familiarity in finishing the book. Again, we are told how Lev's policy of complete disclosure led him to show his fiancée early diaries documenting his promiscuity, and how the shock she registered was later used by him in a scene in "Anna Karenina." Again, we are told about the Tolstoy's split in his personality — his aristocratic roots and his sympathy for the peasant, his social ambition and his moody withdrawal, his lofty humanitarianism and his own inability to sustain love. And again, we are told about his efforts to give his money away (in accordance with his religious ideals) while his wife struggled to balance the budget at home. Looked at in retrospect, many of their marital difficulties must have seemed to Sonya like a fulfillment of her worst fears. Though her courtship had the comic charm of a behovish comedy, including a misunderstanding as to Sonya's actual pursuit — the early months of marriage were overshadowed by her fear that Lev no longer loved her, and she was still drawn to him. She worried that he was still drawn to Alsiya, a peasant woman with whom he had had a child; and the worried that he was drawn to her younger sister Tanya. Worse, she worried about her dependence. "The truth is," she wrote, "I am not able to do anything without him. I am not able to live alone. I am so used to having him for the time being I think only of him."

In the ensuing years, of course, Sonya would find a way of transmitting that love into something useful. She would become her husband's muse and nursemaid. She would serve as a model for Kitty in "Anna Karenina" and Naumov in "War and Peace." And she would take a practical hand in Lev's work, copying over his manuscripts (and their endless revisions) by hand and editing them for mistakes. She would provide him with a protective environment in which to work, and she would see him through his long periods of depression.

By the early 1880s that depression had given way to a full-blown religious crisis, and Lev began telling himself that he could not live "without Christian humility and poverty" without leaving his wife and family. He blamed Sonya for his inability to write and his ideal of perfect chastity. "I am not for the reasons, tobacco, lack of clarity," he wrote. "I lack for the reasons, tobacco, lack of clarity. One cause alone — lack of a beloved and loving wife." Another entry read, "Until I die she will remain a milestone around my neck and the children's."

Such documents were most likely read by Sonya — in the interests of honesty, the couple regularly read one another's journals and letters — and in her own diary she related by accusing him of egotism, vanity, selfishness and self-absorption.

In the end, the self-dramatizing quality of the diaries translated over to the Tolstoy's lives: while he repeatedly threatened to commit suicide, while he repeatedly threatened to leave, he finally did in October of 1910, and died a week later in the stationmaster's house at a chilly railway station.

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Michiko Kakutani is on the staff of The New York Times.

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

SEPT. 15 will be a notable date on the bridge calendar for three reasons, all connected with the American Contract Bridge League.

The organization will celebrate the 50th anniversary of its birth. It will do so by staging, for the first time, a simultaneous pairs event with predetermined match scores.

And for the first time in the league's history it will have a sponsor.

The 1937 merger was the result of Ely Culbertson's decision to abandon the game that he had dominated for the previous eight years.

His last major effort in the game had come three months earlier, when his team compet-

ed in the first world championship. His teammates reached the final against Austria, and had the worst of the best in the first 80 deals. With 16 remaining they trailed by 890 total points, but the next deal shown in the diagram suggested that the gods were not on their side.

Six clubs is a good contract. North and South overbid slightly to seven clubs, using the Austrian System that employed one club as the opening with weak balanced hands. One no-trump was an artificial game-forcing response.

The grand slam needed the over-trump split plus a little luck, something else.

Opening heavy lead permitted South to score his 13th trick in that suit and avoid the spade finesse.

East and West rested cautiously in three no-trump after South did not choose to open the bidding. The home team led by 1810 and marched on to an easy victory.

NORTH	EAST
♠ K 10 4	♠ Q 10 9 3
♥ A 10 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♥ K Q 7 6 2
♦ A 10 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♦ K Q 7 6 2
♣ A 10 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♣ K Q 7 6 2

WEST	EAST
♠ K 10 4	♠ Q 10 9 3
♥ A 10 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♥ K Q 7 6 2
♦ A 10 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♦ K Q 7 6 2
♣ A 10 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♣ K Q 7 6 2

WEST	EAST
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♦ A 10 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♦ K Q 7 6 2
♣ A 10 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♣ K Q 7 6 2

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♦ A 10 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♦ K Q 7 6 2
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WEST	EAST
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WEST	EAST
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WEST	EAST
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♦ A 10 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♦ K Q 7 6 2
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♣ A 10 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♣ K Q 7 6 2

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♦ A 10 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♦ K Q 7 6 2
♣ A 10 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♣ K Q 7 6 2

WEST	EAST
♠ K 10 4	♠ Q 10 9 3
♥ A 10 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♥ K Q 7 6 2
♦ A 10 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♦ K Q 7 6 2</



## SPORTS

## Raines's Triple Wins All-Star Game in 13th

By Richard Justice

Washington Post Service

OAKLAND, California — They played through the heat of Tuesday's late afternoon and the vicious shadows of twilight and, finally, the cool of an East Bay evening.

What had been the longest scoreless game in All-Star history finally ended three hours and 39 minutes after it began with Tim Lincecum's triple scoring two runs in the top of the 13th inning to give the National League a 2-0 victory before 49,671 at the Oakland Coliseum.

Raines helped end a game in which the teams totaled only 14 hits off 15 pitchers. In which the National League had only four batters through the first nine innings and in which the American left five runners in scoring position and had another thrown out at home.

Lee Smith, the seventh National League pitcher, got the victory with three scoreless innings, and Sid Fernandez, the eighth, picked up the save by pitching a scoreless 13th. Oakland's Jay Howell took the loss; he'd had a tough act to follow, coming into a game after six colleagues had scattered five hits in 11 innings.

Raines's hit gave the National League an 8-0 record in extra-inning All-Star Games and its 22d victory in the last 25 contests.

At the end, Dave Johnson, the winning manager, had no players on his bench; his American League counterpart, John McNamara, had only pitchers Mike Witt and Bruce Hurst.

It was the fifth shutout in All-Star history, the first since 1968, and the longest game since the two sides played 15 innings in 1967.

Ozzie Virgil led off the 13th with a single. Smith struck out trying to bunt, but Hubie Brooks singled to right. Willie McGee flied to left for the second out before Raines drove a triple to left — his third hit of the game and the one that won him the game's most valuable player award.

Howell had fallen behind Raines 2-0. "I was looking for a fastball," Raines said, "and he got one over the middle of the plate. In that situation, I'm just trying to make contact. It felt great. When I made third, I started jumping up and down on the bag. Raines had gone 0-for-7 in his six previous All-Star appearances.

Several players had said infielders and hitters might have trouble under shadows began creeping across the infield, but even before the shadows, pitchers controlled the game.

American League starter Bret Saberhagen, pitching on only two days' rest, opened with three shutout innings, retiring 9 of 10 hitters. Only two balls were hit out of the infield, one in the first inning, when Andre Dawson lined a two-out double into the left-field corner. The other was in the third, when Ozzie Smith hit a leadoff fly ball to left. Saberhagen threw a total of only 31 pitches.

"My arm didn't feel too good Monday," he said. "I was concerned about how far I could go, but I felt pretty good. I threw mostly fastballs and had pretty good control. I came here to have a great time, which I did, and I came here to win."

National League starter Mike Scott also was effective, needing 18 pitches for his two shutout innings. In the second, Jack Clark got him out of trouble after Dave Winfield had opened with a double to left. Cal Ripken Jr. followed with a liner that appeared headed down the right-field line, but first baseman Clark made a leaping catch and threw to shortstop Ozzie Smith to double Winfield off second.

"I didn't have my real good stuff," Scott said. "My split-finger fastball wasn't exploding. When you don't have your good stuff, you just try not to walk anybody and keep the ball in play. Jack Clark's play saved a bit and kept a guy from scoring. I didn't want to embarrass myself, and I didn't. It was more fun than a playoff, which was more intense."

Rick Sutcliffe of the Chicago Cubs and Jack Morris of the Detroit Tigers followed the starters, with the shadows spreading across the infield, each threw two shutout innings. Morris allowed a runner in each of his, but both came with two outs. He also was helped when second base umpire Vic Voltaggio blew a call on an attempted stolen base by Mike Schmidt in the fourth; television replays clearly showed Schmidt was safe.

Sutcliffe allowed one baserunner, Ripken, who singled with two outs in the fourth. Terry Kennedy's grounder forced him at second.

The twilight didn't appear to become a major factor until the fifth, when Ricky Henderson's bouncer confused second baseman Juan Samuel (the ball deflected off his glove, and Henderson was given a single). Orel Hershiser walked Don Mattingly but got Wade Boggs on a grounder to end the inning.

"It wasn't the sun that was a problem for me," said second baseman Ryan Sandberg of the Chicago Cubs. "It was the pitching. The pitchers have a great advantage in an All-Star Game — you only see them once a year, and they come in and throw hard for a couple of innings. It's really a pitcher's game most of the time."

"I enjoyed everything these two days except the two innings I threw," Sutcliffe said. "I couldn't have been more nervous. The whole world was watching, and I didn't want to be the one to give up the first run. Thankfully, I got through it O.K."

Shadows covered the infield by the sixth, but the tempo of the game didn't change. Hershiser, following Scott and Sutcliffe, allowed two runners. Next came Pittsburgh's Rick Ruffalo, Cincinnati's John Franco, Philadelphia's Steve Bedrosian and finally Lee Smith and Fernandez.

After Morris, McNamara sent a succession of fastballs to the mound, beginning

with Seattle's Mark Langston and including Milwaukee's Dan Plesac, New York's Dave Righetti, Toronto's Tom Henke and, finally, Howell.

Each side did blow a couple of scoring chances. The National League's best came in the ninth, when Raines hit a one-out single, stole second and went to third on Mark McGwire's throwing error. Samuel lifted a fly to shallow right, and Raines didn't test Dwight Evans' arm. Jeffrey Leonard fouled out to catcher Matt Nokes to end the inning.

"I thought about it," Raines said, "but it just wasn't deep enough. I've followed Dwight's career, and he's known for having a great arm."

Said Evans: "I was a little surprised he didn't try it, but I did get a good throw off. From my position, it was the perfect ball for me to make a play with."

The American League went hitless in nine at-bats with runners in scoring position, but its best chance to score involved something else. That was in the bottom of the ninth, when Dave Winfield led off with a walk and was bunted to second. Bedrosian walked Evans, and Harold Reynolds hit a grounder to first baseman Keith Hernandez, who threw to second for one out. Brooks threw wildly back to first, where Bedrosian was covering.

Bedrosian not only made a lunging catch of the ball but righted himself and threw out Winfield, who was barreling into catcher Ozzie Virgil at the plate.

"Winfield's a big man," said Virgil. "He ran into me hard. There was a lot of heat hitting me, but I had to stay in and take it. I was short-hopped on the throw and was expecting to get hit."

Said Winfield: "I hesitated at third, but when I saw [Bedrosian] dive for the ball I went. I'd do it again, but I wouldn't hesitate."

Brooks said he told Bedrosian: "Man, what a save — you saved the game."



Dave Winfield came in hard — high and low — but catcher Ozzie Virgil managed to hold onto ball and complete a double play that sent Tuesday's All-Star Game into extra innings.

## Recharged Norman Set for British Open

The Associated Press

MUIRFIELD, Scotland — Greg Norman took a tip from Tom Watson and turned back his calendar, before beginning the defense of his British Open Golf Championship.

"I think I've been trying too hard," said Norman before Thursday's first round of the 116th edition of the world's most ancient golf tournament.

"I've been trying to make 1987 a better year than '86. And I was trying too hard, trying to make things happen instead of letting them happen. I've put that behind me. I'm ready to start my '87 season in the British Open, start fresh this week and forget what's happened earlier."

Little of a positive nature has happened this year to the Australian known as the Great White Shark. In 1986, Norman dominated the sport with 10 victories worldwide while leading both the U.S. and Australian money-winning lists. This year he has not won on the U.S. tour — where he had the Masters title snatched from his grasp by Larry Mize's playoff pitch-in.

Norman acknowledged that had been "the most difficult defeat I've ever had" and that he went into a mild decline. At the U.S. Open in San Francisco last month, he wasn't a factor. It was the first time since April of 1986 that he had not been in the title hunt in one of golf's major championships.

"He was tired, tense, snappish," said Watson, once golf's greatest player and a man who well knows the pressures attached to that position.

"I told him he had to get away from it, take some time for himself, go scuba diving, just get away," Watson said. "You can't play every week and expect to play well. You have to get away sometimes."

And Norman did. He withdrew from the Canadian Open, took his longest break from competition this year and comes into the defense of his title rested and refreshed. "The Shark is back," Norman said, "on the prowl and hungry as ever."

He faces a field of 153 that Michael Bonallack, secretary of the sponsoring Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews, calls "the strongest ever assembled."

It is led by Seve Ballesteros of Spain and Bernhard Langer of West Germany — made the co-favorites by Britain's legal bookmakers — Ian Woosnam of Wales, Sandy Lyle of Scotland and a cheerful, confident Watson.

"I did enough [at the U.S. Open] to prove to myself I'm back," said Watson, whose one-stroke loss in the U.S. national championship represented his best performance since his last victory in 1984. "But winning is the name of the game. I haven't done that yet."

There seemed to be little doubt in his mind that he was ready to remedy that situation, however. "Play well," a friend said to him before his first round here. "I will," responded a smiling Watson.

If he plays well enough to win, it would be the first victory in four years by an American in this tournament. And it would enable Watson to tie Harry Vardon's record of six British Open titles.

Norman, Lyle and Ballesteros have won the last three, with Langer placing no lower than third. His runaway 10-shot triumph in the recent Irish Open makes him a prime candidate for the open's \$120,000 first prize.

"Hopefully I can improve — one or two places — on the last few years," said Langer, a former Masters champion. "I feel extremely confident. I feel very good about my game."

Ballesteros seems less sure of himself. "I will do my best," said the man who has won two British Opens as well as two Masters titles.

The Associated Press

"If not this year, then maybe next." Lyle's most important recent triumph came in the Tournament Players Championship in the United States earlier this year.

Woosnam won last week's Scottish Open and is the leading European money-winner. His U.S. counterpart is Paul Azinger, who is playing in his first British Open.

The American contingent also includes Mize, U.S. Open champion Scott Simpson and a couple of 47-year-olds who hold fond memories of the Muirfield links, Jack Nicklaus and Lee Trevino.

Nicklaus won the first of his three British titles on this course in 1966 and was attempting to keep alive his hopes for the Grand Slam when Trevino clipped in on the 17th hole and went on to win in 1972.

Watson scored the third of his five British Open crowns the last time the tournament was held here, in 1980. Trevino was the runner-up in that one and hinted that Muirfield just may allow him to make one last run at a major title.

"Muirfield doesn't make you hit it long. But it makes you hit it straight," Trevino said. "And I can still do that."

Other leading U.S. contenders include Ray Floyd, who needs a victory here to become only the fifth man to make a career sweep of golf's Grand Slam events, PGA champion Bob Tway, Ben Crenshaw, Tom Kite, Fuzzy Zoeller, Hal Sutton and Payne Stewart.



Greg Norman, en route to victory in 1986 at Turnberry, Scotland.

## Manager Says Loss 'Shattered' Hagler

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — "It kind of shattered his life," Marvin Hagler's manager says of the fighter's reaction to his defeat in April by Sugar Ray Leonard.

"I've told him he has a long way to go in life, and we want to see him happy," the manager, Pat Petronelli, said last week. "He's been a great champion. He hasn't been a phony — he always fought. We hate to see him not handling the situation."

"He got moody. He got depressed. He couldn't deal with it. Some people can deal with it and others can't. I had a feeling he was going to take it bad, but not this bad."

Since his split-decision defeat by Leonard, Hagler has maintained a low profile, and has had marital problems that have left him separated from his wife. In addition, he has been the subject of a report that unnamed

friends and relatives were concerned that he was engaged in alcohol and drug abuse. Subsequently, Hagler denied using drugs and abusing alcohol.

In the wake of the Leonard fight, his first defeat in 11 years, Hagler has made himself unavailable to close friends and associates much of the time. "He always reached out for me," said Petronelli. "Now, I have to go looking for him."

Hagler's wife, Bertha, recently filed a family-abuse petition seeking custody of their five children and a restraining order prohibiting Hagler access to their house. In her complaint, according to the Associated Press, she wrote, "Marvin threw me out of the house. He pushed me. He hit the car with a boulder. I am in fear of him."

Following an appearance by both Haglers at a court hearing, an agreement was reached allowing Hagler limited visiting rights with his five children at their house in in

Hanover, Massachusetts, with Hagler abiding by a court order barring him from living there. The order is in effect until Sept. 30.

In addition to appearing at the hearing, Hagler gave an interview to a Boston television station after it reported that friends and relatives of Hagler were concerned about him. "I want to reassure the public I have no problem with drugs or alcohol," Hagler said.

Hagler admitted, however, "I'm probably drinking a bit because of my marriage problems, but not to the extent I'm overdosing it." He said that the loss to Leonard still bothered him, but that he was "trying to keep from getting down."

Hagler's earnings from the Leonard fight appear to be unprecedented — "at least \$18 million," according to Bob Arum, the fight's promoter — but the money clearly has not taken the sting out of the setback.

Petronelli said Hagler has complained often about the judging of the fight and what Hagler considered unfair tactics employed by Leonard, such as holding but not being penalized by the referee despite his warnings. "Marvin would keep repeating these things," said Petronelli. "I said, 'It's history now. You've got to go on with your life.'"

"Of course, Marvin felt bad after the fight. Of course, Marvin felt bad because Leonard would not give him a rematch. Things piled up."

What has appeared to matter most to Hagler is holding the midweight championship. But he was stripped by both the World Boxing Association and International Boxing Federation of their versions of the title because they did not sanction the Leonard fight. The defeat left him without the WBC title as well.

"Marvin's thinking always was, 'Let some kid come along and beat me,'" said Petronelli. "Not to have it end with a 'did he beat him or didn't he beat him?' He said he'll take this to his grave."

As for Hagler's future in the ring, Petronelli said, "the only one to get him to fight again would be Leonard."

## SCOREBOARD

## Golf

## British Open

Fields and figures for the 116th British Open championship in Muirfield, Scotland:  
Dates: July 16-19  
1987 Muirfield golf course, Scotland, 72-36-71, 4,446 yards.  
Format: 72 holes, 18 holes; stroke play.  
Prize: £140,000.  
Winners share: £120,000.  
Field: 153; 146 pros, 13 amateurs.  
Defining champion: Greg Norman.  
Last winner at Muirfield: Tom Watson, 1980.  
Former champions in field: Lee Trevino, Jack Nicklaus, Greg Norman, Seve Ballesteros, Sandy Lyle, Tom Watson, Arnold Palmer, Gary Player.

## PGA Leaders

(Through July 13)

EARNINGS	Trn	Money
1. Phil Aldner	19	\$28,662
2. Scott Simpson	19	\$28,662
3. Larry Mize	21	\$28,662
4. Curtis Strange	21	\$28,662
5. Payne Stewart	17	\$28,662
6. Ben Crenshaw	19	\$28,662
7. Mark Calcavecchia	15	\$28,662
8. Larry Wadkins	15	\$28,662
9. Corey Pavin	19	\$28,662
10. Tom Kite	19	\$28,662
11. Hal Sutton	19	\$28,662
12. David Frost	19	\$28,662
13. Bernhard Langer	19	\$28,662
14. Dan Plesac	19	\$28,662
15. Fred Couples	19	\$28,662

## SCORING

1. David Frost, 73.5; 2. Ben Crenshaw, 73.5; 3. Bernhard Langer and Phil Aldner, 73.5; 4. Fred Couples, 73.5; 5. Payne Stewart and Greg Norman, 74.0; 6. Tom Watson, 75.0; 7. Phil Blackmar and Jay Don Blake, 75.5; 8. Bill Glasser, 77.0; 9. Mark Calcavecchia, 77.5.

## DRIVING DISTANCE

1. John McCann, 282.5; 2. David Love, 281.5; 3. Jay Don Blake, 281.5; 4. Greg Norman and Mark Calcavecchia, 281.5; 5. Phil Blackmar and Jay Don Blake, 281.5; 6. Bill Glasser, 274.0; 7. Mark Calcavecchia, 271.5.

## DRIVING ACCURACY

1. Calvin Peete, 29.5; 2. David Edwards, 29.5; 3. Mike Rupp, 29.5; 4. Larry Mize, 29.5; 5. Bob Murphy, 29.5; 6. John Mahoney, 29.5; 7. Fred Couples, 29.5; 8. Tom Kite, 29.5; 9. Bruce Lietzke, 29.5; 10. Fred Couples, 29.5.

## PAIR BREAKERS

1. Hal Sutton, 72.5; 2. Tom Watson, 73.5; 3. Mark Calcavecchia, 77.5; 4. John Mahoney, 77.5; 5. Bruce Lietzke and Fred Couples, 78.0; 6. Paul Azinger and Fred Couples, 78.5; 7. Ben Crenshaw, 79.0; 8. Phil Blackmar and Jay Don Blake, 79.5; 9. Bill Glasser, 79.5; 10. Mark Calcavecchia, 79.5.

## PUTTS PER GREEN

1. Ken Bruen, 17.0; 2. Don Plesac, 17.0; 3. Ben Crenshaw, 17.0; 4. Larry Mize, 17.0; 5. Larry Wadkins, 17.0; 6. Curtis Strange, 17.0; 7. Mark Calcavecchia, 17.0; 8. Greg Norman, 17.0; 9. Payne Stewart, 17.0; 10. Fred Couples, 17.0.

## SAND TRAP SAVES

1. Paul Aldner, 33.0; 2. Don Plesac, 33.0; 3. Fuzzy Zoeller, 33.0; 4. Mark Calcavecchia, 33.0; 5. David Frost, 33.0; 6. Brett Unger and Paul McCann, 33.0; 7. Scott Simpson, 33.0; 8. Lee Love, 33.0; 9. Hal Sutton, 33.0; 10. Mike Rupp, 33.0.

## BIRDBIES

1. Curtis Strange, 28.5; 2. Fred Couples, 28.5; 3. Hal Sutton and Mark Calcavecchia, 28.5; 4. George Burns, 29.0; 5. Curt Bryson and Ben Crenshaw, 29.0; 6. Scott Simpson, 29.0; 7. Dave Sorenson, 29.0; 8. Sandy Lyle, 29.0; 9. Sandy Lyle, 29.0; 10. Sandy Lyle, 29.0.

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## Baseball

## All-Star Game Summary

Team	AB	R	H	E	BB	SO	2B	3B	HR	SB	CS	PO	DP	U
National League	30	2	10	1	4	10	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
American League	30	0	4	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0

## All-Star Game Results

National League 2, American League 0 (13 innings)

1987-National League 2, American League 0

1986-National League 2, American League 0

1985-National League 2, American League 0

1984-National League 2, American League 0

1983-National League 2, American League 0

1982-National League 2, American League 0

1981-National League 2, American League 0

1980-National League 2, American League 0

1979-National League 2, American League 0

1978-National League 2, American League 0

1977-National League 2, American League 0

1976-National League 2, American League 0

1975-National League 2, American League 0

1974-National League 2, American League 0

1973-National League 2, American League 0

1972-National League 2, American League 0

1971-National League 2, American League 0

1970-National League 2, American League 0

1969-National League 2, American League 0

1968-National League 2, American League 0

1967-National League 2, American League 0

1966-National League 2, American League 0

1965-National League 2, American League 0

1964-National League 2, American League 0

1963-National League 2, American League 0

196



## ART BUCHWALD

## Summer One-Liners

WASHINGTON — It's summer, and of course you want to impress people you meet for the first time. This is what to say to get their undivided attention.

"Jim and Tammy Bakker are going to house-sit for us this summer."

"Malcolm Forbes borrowed our folding chairs for his party."

"I can't get any sleep worrying about Gary Hart's campaign deficit."

"Fawn Hall is going to shred our kid's spiral notebooks this weekend."

"My husband committed adultery, but I still think he should be president."

"Every time I give Elliott Abrams my Swiss bank account number, he loses it."

"My brother insured Ollie North's life for \$200,000."

"If Oral Roberts goes, he says he's taking me with him."

"George Bush thinks everyone against him is gay."

"The whole family feels so much better since Congress gave us limited immunity."

"My son-in-law does stakeout work for the Miami Herald."

"I have the sister Porsche to the one owned by General Secord."

"Our family just requested amnesty from the Department of Immigration so we can pick peaches."

"If they simplify the IRS 1040 form, I'll have a fit."

"Our best friends are moderate Iranians."

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## 'Snow White' Is 50, Her Magic Undimmed

By John Culhane

BEFORE Steven Spielberg and George Lucas, before "The Wizard of Oz," before all other animated cartoon features, there was Walt Disney's "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs."

It will open once again in New York and 60 countries around the globe Friday, including the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China. The return of this 50-year-old film for its seventh and "Golden Anniversary" reissue prompts a consideration of the revolutionary effect that "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs" had in its first release — on the film industry, on the moviegoing public all over the world and on some of the greatest artists of the 20th century.

In 1934, when Disney announced his intention of making the first feature-length animated cartoon — perhaps costing as much as \$250,000 — well-wishers told him he was crazy. There was a Hollywood truism that fantasies were failures at the box office, the public wouldn't sit through so long a cartoon, an adult audience wouldn't even go to see a fairy tale, and the juvenile audience wasn't large enough to pay for the cost of production.

Disney, who always said that self-confidence was the most important element of success, listened politely and made the feature anyway — at a final cost of \$1.5 million in mostly borrowed dollars. "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs" had its premiere in Hollywood on Dec. 21, 1937, and grossed \$8 million in its first release — at that time, the most money a film had ever made. It played in 41 countries and soon had sound tracks in 10 different languages.

By now, it has grossed about \$330 million worldwide — so it remains one of the most popular films ever made. People from Brooklyn to Bangkok still recite the names of the seven dwarfs in the Disney version (they didn't have names in the original fairy tale as written down in the last century by the Brothers Grimm).

Seven years after the premiere, in an article for Film Review in



Snow White and some of her forest friends, whose depiction won critical praise.

Britain, Michael Powell, having just written and directed "The Red Shoes," called Disney "one of the three persons necessary to the evolution of filmmaking — Griffith, the master showman; Chaplin, the lonely genius; Disney, the experimenter and planner, the director of the future will partake of all of them; without them he could not exist, whether he ever heard of them or not."

Powell tried to sum up what Disney had done with "Snow White." "At one stride, with this feature-length cartoon in color, for making which he had been ridiculed, Disney became one of the world's greatest film producers."

In "Snow White," Disney abolished naturalism, established stylized settings and backgrounds (echoed recently in Laurence Olivier's "Henry V"), controlled his design of color and sound (a feat not yet in the power of any other producer) and held audiences enraptured all over the world.

After the Hollywood premiere of "Snow White," Charlie Chap-

lin, who was present, told the Los Angeles Times that the film "even surpassed our high expectations. In Dwarf Disney, Disney has created one of the greatest comedians of all time."

"Snow White" had its New York premiere at Radio City Music Hall on Jan. 13, 1938, three weeks after its Los Angeles session. "It is a classic," wrote Frank S. Nugent, the film critic of The New York Times, "as important cinematically as 'The Birth of a Nation' or the birth of Mickey Mouse."

As "Blanche Neige et les Sept Nains," it ran an astounding 31 weeks in Paris; as "Schneewittchen und die Sieben Zwerge" it was a smash hit in Hitler's Germany; Italians spoke of "L'esplendido successo di 'Biancaneve e i sette nani.'"

By the time of "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," Disney knew precisely how to take audiences within the magic bounds of his enchanted worlds, and the ways were also seven: story, design, sound, direction, animation, backgrounds and color.

The design of "Snow White," for example, influenced directors as disparate as Orson Welles and Federico Fellini.

Indeed, the opening scene of Orson Welles' "Citizen Kane" in 1941 — a castle at night with one lighted window where Kane is dying — is the same as the establishing shot in "Snow White" — a castle at night with one lighted window where the Queen consults her Magic Mirror after she thinks she has had Snow White killed.

Fellini's homage to "Snow White" was overtly acknowledged. When he made "Juliet of the Spirits" in 1965, he noted in the screenplay that the woman who portrays Giulietta Masina is a stand-in for the Queen in Disney's "Snow White."

For critics attuned to the actual motion picture, such as Otis Ferguson of The New Republic, it was the animation — "the sequence of motion and fact which made the emotion," in Hemingway's phrase — that was the greatness of the film.

"The Disney artists and animators are practically zoological, nearer to the actual life of animals than any who have endowed it with human traits for the purposes of fable," wrote Ferguson.

Sergei Prokofiev, the Russian musical giant who composed the score for "Alexander Nevsky," was so taken with Disney's "sound-and-sight consonance" that he composed a musical fairy tale that he hoped Disney would animate. On his 1938 trip to the United States, Prokofiev visited the Disney Studio and played "Peter and the Wolf" for Disney on the piano. "I've composed this with the hope that some day you will make a cartoon using my music," Disney later quoted him as saying. (Disney and Leopold Stokowski planned to include "Peter and the Wolf" in a sequel to the 1940 "Fantasia," but when "Fantasia" failed at the box office in its first release, plans for the sequel had to be abandoned. Disney made "Peter and the Wolf" anyway and in 1946 included it in a less ambitious package of shorts called "Make Mine Music.")

The score of "Snow White," by Frank Churchill and Larry Morey, Paul J. Smith and Leigh Harline, brought sound-and-sight consonance to a new degree of perfection. In 1939, Lewis Jacobs, in the history "The Rise of the American Film," wrote that "basic musical themes are identified with each of the characters. Snow White and the Prince have their own variations of love ballads; each of the dwarfs has his own musical motif; even the birds have an identification theme in a plodding, grave movement. The anxious, wicked Queen is announced by a sinister motif. Sequences as well as their particular melodic accompaniments: the mirror scenes, a mysterious of eerie quality; the plotting and which's brew episode, a grim tonal foreboding, which developed into a dramatic furor that hurls the Queen over the precipice in a hurricane of sound."

Excerpted from an article in The New York Times. John Culhane is the author of "Walt Disney's Fantasies."

The court-appointed guardian for Baby M is seeking \$140,000 for her services during the landmark trial on surrogate parenting, a lawsuit for the child's father said Tuesday. Judge J. Michael Adams, appointed last year to represent the interests of the child, filed papers in Hackensack, New Jersey, seeking payment. "It falls into a reasonable range for what we think was the amount of time spent on the case," said Gary N. Skoloff, the lawyer representing William and Elizabeth Stern. The Sterns were awarded custody of the baby they named Melissa on March 31 after the trial.

Muhammad Ali, 45, has decided to follow the advice of his personal physician and not undergo an experimental form of brain surgery to treat his Parkinson's syndrome. In Mexico City Monday night, Dr. Ignacio Madrazo, a neurosurgeon, told ABC's Monday Sportsline that there was a "great chance" he would perform the operation on Ali. Parkinson's syndrome is a mild form of Parkinson's disease, which is a degenerative affliction characterized by tremors and muscular rigidity.

Madrazo, the "Material Girl" donated the proceeds of a \$400,000 Madison Square Garden concert to the American Foundation for AIDS Research. Madrazo agreed to do the benefit in New York as a way of thanking the foundation for helping a friend, Martin Burgoyne, who died of complications from acquired immune deficiency syndrome last November.

## Film Directors Guild Agrees to 3-Year Pact

New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — The Directors Guild of America has reached a tentative agreement with movie and television producers, halting the first strike in the union's history only five minutes before the picket lines were to begin.

The agreement on a new three-year contract was reached Tuesday after a 10-hour, all-night bargaining session in which the Alliance of Motion Picture and Television Producers gave up their demands that the directors accept rollbacks in the royalties paid when movies and television programs are sold to payable and pay-per-view television.

The settlement came so suddenly that many directors had already started picketing at the Burbank Studios, shared by Columbia Pictures and Warner Brothers.

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## REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

FRENCH PROVINCES

## COTE D'AZUR

Shaded in a high dry residential area of Cote d'Azur, new built villa. Modern villa facing due south, 2 reception, 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, pool, garden, 3000 sqm. Price: 12,500,000. Call: 01 23 23 23 23.

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Shaded in a high dry residential area of Cote d'Azur, new built villa. Modern villa facing due south, 2 reception, 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, pool, garden, 3000 sqm. Price: 12,500,000. Call: 01 23 23 23 23.

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